The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,675—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY: Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

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Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie" ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... } Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

AND ORIENTAL ANY.

TURES FOR EUROPE.

		Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain.
N-		4499	800	I. Reeves.
		3041	500	H. T. Weighell.
AR		5500	1000	J. Orman.
		3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.
		3929	600	P. Harris.
		3041	500	H. T. Weighell.
		4113	800	W. A. Seaton.
		3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.
S		4208	800	T. J. Alderton.
		3041	500	H. T. Weighell.
NTAL		5500	1000	E. Stewart.
AM		3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.
LYDE		4186	800	J. L. Parfitt.
SIAM		3011	500	H. T. Weighell.
PENINSULAR		5500	1000	J. Orman.

steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare to Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne.....	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	15th "
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	29th "
PESHAWUR ..	3927	600	L. H. Moore	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown ...	20th "
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4008	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

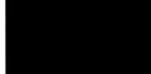
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th July 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO.....	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are char Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra w charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG

Steamer. To sail
BORMIDA.....On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1889.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)..	F. Egger.....	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs.

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22 and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE.....A. Trobitz.....		3 500	550	10th Aug.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE.....C. Perini.....		3,890	550	14th August.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASTON HALL.....	S. Fowler ...	3,000	400	31st July
WERNETH HALL ..	J. Wilcox.....	4,100	500	5th Aug
WORSLEY HALL...	J. Verril	3,500	400	17th Aug

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
METHLEY HALL..	A. Buck	3,500	400	27th July

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th July 1889.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 annas.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 28th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th July.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

FOR MAURITIUS *VIA* ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd July 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

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ARE AT ONCE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS Season has seen the issue of a New and Perfected Series, made entirely by Machinery, hence absolutely uniform in quality, Their Success has been enormous, the Demand having already increased tenfold. They are made in two Grades.

EXTRA RAPID, instantaneous, a richly coated Plate, suitable for all.

Size	4½ × 5	6½ × 7½	8½ × 9	10 × 12	15 × 3½
	4 × 4½	4½ × 6½	7 × 8	10 × 12	13-12 22-0
Per dozen Rs..	1-6 2-0	2-12 3-10	5-4 6-14	7-12	

THICKLY COATED LANDSCAPE.—This Plate has a Film of double the usual thickness, and is specially recommended as being less liable to halation, blurring, &c., than any other Plate yet introduced. Should be always used for Landscapes and Interiors and may be used in the Studio.

Size.....	4½ × 3½	6½ × 4½	8½ × 6½	9 × 7	10 × 8	12 × 10
Per dozen Rs...	1-8	3-8	6-0	6-12	9-0	12-8

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE NILGHERRY TEAS.

of Delicate Flavour and Bouquet.

THESE TEAS rank among the finest produced in this country and can be highly recommended to those who wish to enjoy a REALLY GOOD CUP OF TEA.

	Per lb. Rs. As.
MANDARIN'S MIXTURE, a delicious blend of green and black	1 10
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE, possessing a delicate and flowery flavour.....	1 6
SUPERIOR MIXED TEA, a perfect blend.....	1 2
FINEST SOUCHONG	1 0

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THOMSON AND TAYLOR.

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OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years ;* or
Rs. 41-[illegible] " (*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years ;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

*AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases ; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

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N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas : postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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An excellent paper for general use. It is sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable, whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

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Oblong and Square Envelopes, all sizes, per box of 100.....Re. 1-2, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-6 and	1 10

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HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

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Knife in tortoiseshell handle with four instruments, Scalpel, Bistoury, Abscess Lancet and Gum Lancet	8 8
Knife in tortoiseshell handle with six different instruments, three of which arise from each end of it. The instruments are—1, Finger Knife ; 2, Finger Saw ; 3, Syme's Abscess Knife ; 4, a Gum Lancet ; 5, a Tenotomy Knife ; 6, a sharp-pointed curved Needle, plated, and a Probe and Director, in leather case	22 8

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

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WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

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PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
" 2 " 5 "	775
" 3 " 5 " to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

SUPERIOR CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

JAVAS, No. 1.....	per box Rs. 3 8	HAVANNA-Shaped Trichinopolies	Rs. 2 0
Do. No. 2.....	" " 3 0	DAWSON'S Muster do.	" 1 12

NOBLE'S Muster Trichinopolies .....Re. 1 12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS (35, ESPLANADE ROAD), BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;

They give

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore ;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore ;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore :
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain ; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore ;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger ; hesitating then no longer :
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore ;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before :
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, a deathing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS :—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR, Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE, F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of bona fide testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

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UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green	FOX'S PATENT STEEL	Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles.
Brown and Black	LOCK RIB	
Rich Twill Silk.	PARAGON FRAMES.	

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.

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From Rs. 20 to Rs. 150.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUP

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S.S. "WERNETH HALL," ARRIVED 22ND JULY, 1889.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 3? cwt. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd July, 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. THE TENDERS for DOORS and WINDOWS for Executive Engineer, Aden, recently advertised for and deferred, will now be received on 26th instant at 12 noon by the undersigned.
2. Intending tenderers should first apply at the office of the undersigned for the latest information.
3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. L. SPILSBURY, Captain,
Executive Engineer Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 22nd July 1889.

WANTED.

1. A full-sized LANDAU, square cut, in thoroughly good condition.
2. A BROUGHAM suitable for one Horse.
3. Two pairs of CARRIAGE HORSES, 15 hands, powerful, one pair to be superior, the other fairly good, and one or two of the horses broken for single harness.
4. Two SADDLE HORSES, perfectly quiet and fit, to carry a lady. Price not to exceed Rs. 700 each.
5. Two sets SINGLE HARNESS, one in thoroughly good condition.

No horses will be taken unless they are thoroughly made and have been in regular use.

Apply to E. F., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 22nd July 1889.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889.

2nd—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July 1889.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July 1889.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July 1889.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Monday, the 5th August next, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889,

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration,

And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July 1889.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS for Sale to Bombay and Mofussil Residents at Monthly Subscriptions payable in advance, inclusive of carriage and postage:—

MONTHLIES.	On Receipt.	One Month Old.
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Longman's Magasine	0 7	0 4
Month	1 10	0 13
Merry England	0 13	0 7
Marine Engineer	0 7	0 4
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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Amendment Act, and the Bombay Per... Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA CO.

RETURN OF OLD FACES,

SUPPORTED BY THE NEW.

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Miss GRACIE PLAISTED as ARLINE.

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WEDNESDAY,

BY SPECIAL REQUEST AND

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

Miss GRACIE PLAISTED

Will appear in her WONDERFUL and GRAND IMPERSONATION of LIZZIE STOEFFEL in the CELEBRATED DRAMA

STRUCK OIL.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office at Soundy and Co.'s Music Warehouse.

Doors open 8-30 p.m. Overture 9-15.

WANTED TEMPORARILY a TRACER able to do tracings of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 30.

Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to

HGH. CLEAVER,
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NOTICE.

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the Robertson School of Industry at Pandharpur, District Sholapur. Salary Rs. 60 per month, rising to Rs. 100 on considerations of merits and approved service. Applications with testimonials should be sent to the Collector and President before the 15th August 1889. Candidates should possess a good practical knowledge of carpentry, free hand and mechanical drawing, blacksmithery, and brass work. Those possessing in addition a knowledge of painting, moulding, and plaster-work will be preferred.

R. E. CANDY,
Collector and President.

Sholapur, 18th July 1889.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT STEEL SAFES AND DOORS GIVE UNEQUALLED SECURITY.

CHUBB'S DETECTOR LOCKS OF ALL VARIETIES OVER ONE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS IN USE.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co., "
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALE OF RICE MILLS.

PURSUANT to a RESOLUTION PASSED at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held in Coconada, on the 13th June, the RICE MILLS of the CORINGA COMPANY, Limited, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 19th August, at Coconada, at the godowns of Messrs Innes and Co.

The Mills, which are in full working order, consist of two main blocks containing all the machinery and appliances for making Raw and Boiled Rice. There are besides godowns, workshops, drying ground, and houses for the Managing Engineer and his assistants.

The mills can turn out 1,000 bags of unpolished Rice or 600 bags White Rice per day.

Besides the above there are about a dozen horizontal oil presses with all appliances for making Castor Oil, but not in working order.

Intending bidders will have to deposit the sum of Rs. 3,000 in the Bank of Madras, Cocoanada, in the name of the undersigned to entitle them to bid.

The ground on which the mills are built is held on a 99 years' lease from the Proprietor of the Nadavapilly Estate.

Full particulars of the term of Sale can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. INNES,
Liquidator of the Coringa Company, Limited.

Cocanada, 1st July 1889.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Including Postage.
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OFFICE—Dorse : hitefriars London

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.

"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."

N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 "
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BOAR HOUNDS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHALBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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FORT, BOMBAY. HOTEL.

UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES.—Just to hand our long-expected stock of choicest samples, both for Ladies and Gents, best value for money. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. H. J. Chope's valuable Household Furniture, Office Shigram, &c., to be sold at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, on WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

WANTED an ASSISTANT MATRON for the Byculla Girls' School. Apply to Hon. Secy., B. E. Society.

TUITION GIVEN in respectable families by a respectable Parsee U. G. of 4 years' standing. Best references. Please write to "TUTOR," care of this paper.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

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RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Moline and Co., London. Quarts, Rs. 6 per dozen; Imperial Pints, Rs. 5 per dozen; Pints, Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply to G. W. READ, 2, Old British Hotel Lane.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 349, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Mex Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 14 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" ..

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 36 0	..
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	..
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	..

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ..
Medoc	" 10 8	" ..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ..

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	Qrs. ..Rs. 15 0	" ..
Margaux	" 20 0	" ..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ..
Margaux Medoc	" 19 0	" ..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 31 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 8	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's ***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	" 19 2	" ..
F Deesandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 24 4	" ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	" 28 5	" ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 6	" ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 7	" ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ..
P Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	" 20 0	" ..

BURGUNDY

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	..
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	..

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	..
" "	" 22 8	..
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	..
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	" 18 0	..

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 4	..

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0 ..
Italian Vermouth (Finest)	" 18 0 ..
Ditto ditto	" 15 0 ..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0 ..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0 ..
SwissCheese in tins, from 1lbs. 29 to 34	0 11 per lb.
Honey in tins of 5 lbs.	" 2 8 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Denish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin Re. 1

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ..	" ..
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ..	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ..	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ..	" 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.

Out-station orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, oiler, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION

Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*.

"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE &c., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1882	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

elty Theatre, Stanley Opera Company, 9 p.m.

ESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Mecca (s), from Mozambique ; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool ; and Ataka (s), Cardiff.

ESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Kurrachee ; and Busheer (s), Marmagao.

POLO.—There will be no game this afternoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Knight Companion, Clan urray, Wardha, and Taif left yesterday.

CTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer entered the yesterday and s. s. Khiva left the dock to-day.

ICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi y at 1-30 p.m.

STAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongong per extra s. s. Nizam will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. to-day.

B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The return of traffic of the above railway for the week ending 13th July 1889, shows an increase of Rs. 12,143.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The return of traffic of the above railway for the week ending 13th July 1889, shows an increase of Rs. 50,651.

ANOTHER CASE OF KIDNAPPING AND ROBBERY.—Gunnoo Balsett, residing at Frere Road, reports that gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 10, were stolen from his daughter, aged 5 years. She was enticed away by some unknown person on Saturday and robbed.

CART ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo boy, aged 4 years and 6 months, on Sunday last was accidentally knocked down by a bullock-cart at the Marine Lines and was seriously injured about the head and face. No blame appears to be attributed to the cart-driver. The boy is at present lying under treatment at the Military Hospital at Marine Lines.

GAMBLING AT FALKLAND ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy and eight others were charged by Inspector Chislett before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming with cards and money in a public place at Falkand Road on Sunday last. They were all convicted ; Merwanjee was fined Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Luximon Sonoo, residing in a chawl at Lohar Chawl Street, reports the theft of a small wooden box containing seven gold and silver ornaments, cash, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 193, from his premises during his absence on Saturday last, the lock on the door of his house being evidently opened with a duplicate key.—Sirputhee Babajee, residing at Funneswady, reports the theft of a small box containing gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 163, from his premises during his absence on Sunday last.—Mundalal Davidyal, a watchman employed on the G. I. P. Railway, residing near Suparibhag Road, reports the theft of silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 60, from a box, which was found broken open on his return home from his work on the evening of the 19th instant.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The back walls of two houses at Worlee village, belonging to Hajee Banjee, fell in on Saturday last. A portion of the western wall of the second storey of a three-storeyed house, in 3rd Marine Lane, belonging to Jamsetjee Pestonjee Cursetjee, fell in on Saturday. The house was unoccupied and no persons were injured. A portion of the northern wall of a four-storeyed house in Kolbat Lane, belonging to Dewjee Mooljee, fell in on Saturday afternoon. The tenants at once vacated. No persons were injured. Since then portions of the other walls of the house have come down. A portion of the northern wall of a four-storeyed house situated in 4th Marine Lane, belonging to Pestonjee Cowasjee Shroff, fell in on Saturday evening last. No persons were injured, and the tenants are still occupying the front portion of the house.

THE DARING ROBBERY AT BELLASIS ROAD.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court Dossa Mamoojee and Soonda Ameer were charged by Superintendent Smith before Mr. P. Ryan with housebreaking by night and theft of property consisting of a cash-box containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 4,307, and other papers, the property of Messrs. G. Gahagan and Company, from their factory premises at Bellasis Road on Friday night last, and also with dishonestly receiving and disposing of the said stolen property.

The case for the prosecution was as follows :—

Mr. Valldares, the head clerk and cashier to Messrs. Gahagan and Co., said that on Thursday last he received from a peon of their establishment the sum of Rs. 4,307-1-6 in currency notes and cash drawn from the National Bank that day and placed them in a safe along with other papers and returned the key to Mr. T. Gahagan. On going the following morning into the room where the safe was kept, he found the safe broken open and two or three drawers of his desk forced open, and the cash-box containing the currency notes and cash and some papers missing. A report of the theft was made to the police on Saturday morning. About 10 o'clock that morning he accompanied Inspector Cobb to Superintendent Brewin's quarters at Oomercarry, and he there picked out a ten rupee note from a large number of notes shown to him, which bore a memorandum made by him in pencil, giving the total number of notes received by him from the peon.

Superintendent Brewin said that on Saturday morning at 6-20 a.m. a sepoy came to his house and handed him a number of currency notes and made a statment. The notes were loose and mixed, tens, twenties, and fives. He afterwards separated the notes according to their values, and found there were 63 notes for Rs. 20 each and 124 notes for Rs. 10 each, and 122 notes for Rs. 5 each, and retained possession of them. He then went downstairs and saw the two accused in custody of the police. A police officer was then sent to the house of accused No. 1 to search his room, and he returned in about an hour and reported to him the result of the search, and showed him a coat and a dhoter and Rs. 5 in cash. Mr. Brewin recognized the coat as the one he had seen accused No. 2 wearing. He had known accused No. 2, who had been in his custody before, and he never met him without asking him where he lived. That morning Mr. Valladares came to his house and said that he would be able to recognise one of the notes. He then handed him a bundle of notes, which Valladares selected, and identified a particular note for Rs. 10, on the back of which Valladares had made a pencil memo. on Friday. He then handed all the notes to Superintendent Smith, who took them away, and Mr. Brewin afterwards, accompanied by the two accused, went to the room of accused No. 1, where he found the iron bar produced, which had been torn and handed to Mr. Brewin from its setting in a window of the room facing west. The removal of the iron bar gives egress to the roof of an adjoining house, and any man passing through the aperture thus made would necessarily have his body bruised, particularly the back. On looking on the tiles immediately below the window he noticed that some of them had been nearly broken, and nothing was found by him in the room. He had known No. 1 before Saturday last, and had seen him and No. 2 together repeatedly. The sepoy who brought the notes told him that he had picked them up in the street and that all the notes had been thrown in the street by accused No. 2. The sepoy informed him that a Borah named Hyder Ally Vulleejee, who lives in the room adjoining accused No. 1, had asked him to look through a hole in the partition, which divides his room and that of accused No. 1, and when he did so, he saw the two accused and a third man, a Khoja, seated in a circle with a number of currency notes before them, which were being divided amongst them. The sepoy, on seeing this, called out to accused No. 1 to open the door, when accused No. 2 wrenched the iron bar of the window from its fittings and got out of the window. On seeing that, the sepoy ran down into the street and round the Moosufferkhana, when he saw accused No. 2, Soonda, run along the roof of the Moosufferkhana and make towards a house in Cooper Street, and anticipating that Soonda would get into a window of this house, the sepoy entered the house and went up to the second floor. The sepoy, hearing somebody descending the staircase he had ascended, looked round and saw Soonda and made after him and arrested him in a bye-lane.

Hyder Ally Vulleejee, a Borah, neighbour of accused No. 1, who saw the two accused and a third man, a Khoja, through an aperture in the partition that divides his room from that of accused No. 1, seated in a circle and dividing the notes in question amongst themselves, and gave this information to the police, was next examined, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 30th instant.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.

A MEETING of shareholders of the Bombay Livery Stable Company was held yesterday at 3, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Cecil Gray presiding. The account of the liquidators was laid before the meeting, and the following propositions were agreed to unanimously :—

Proposed by Mr. G. K. Remmington, and seconded by Mr. B. Nicholson, that the final accounts of the Bombay Livery Stable Company, Limited, in liquidation, as placed before the meeting by the liquidator, and dated 22nd day of July 1889, be, and the same are hereby, approved and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. C. Gray, and seconded by Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, that the Bombay Livery Stable Company is hereby declared dissolved, subject to the provisions contained in section 187 of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

Proposed by Mr. C. L. Weber, and seconded by Mr. G. K. Remmington, that all the books, accounts, and documents of the company and of the liquidator do remain in charge of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. under the provisions of section 199 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

Proposed by Mr. C. L. Weber, and seconded by Mr. B. Nicholson, that the balance of cash, viz., Rs. 176-12-11 shown in the liquidator's final account, dated 22nd July 1889, be handed over by the liquidator to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., and that Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle out of the said amount all claims against the company and to apply the balance (if any) towards any other expenses that may arise.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE WYNAAD GOLD-MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at 3, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Trimbak R. Telang presiding. The liquidator's final report having been submitted, the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Misquitta, that the final accounts of the Wynaad Gold-Mining Company, Limited, in liquidation, as placed before the meeting by the liquidator, and dated 22nd day of July 1889, be, and the same are hereby, approved and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Pestonjee Ghadiali, and seconded by Mr. Bapoo T. Telang, that the Wynaad Gold-Mining Company is hereby declared dissolved, subject to the provisions contained in section 187 of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

Proposed by Mr. A McLaggan, and seconded by Mr. Kristnarao S. Telang, that all the books, accounts, and documents of the company and of the liquidator do remain in charge of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. under the provisions of section 199 of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

Proposed by Mr. Luximon Muddonjee, and seconded by Mr. Wishwanath Muccoondrao, that the balance of cash, viz. Rs. 1,800-3-3, shown in the liquidator's final account, dated 22nd July 1889, be handed over by the liquidator to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., and that Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle out of the said amount all claims against the company and to apply the balance (if any) towards any other expenses that may arise.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FORBES AND COMPANY'S CONSTITUENTS' INSURANCE CO. (IN LIQUIDATION).

An extraordinary general meeting of the share holders of the above company was held at the offices of Messrs. C.H.B. Forbes and Co., Mr. T.R. Telang presiding. The final accounts of the company were approved and adopted, and the company was declared dissolved under the provisions of the Act. The books, accounts, &c., were handed over to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. The balance of cash, viz., Rs. 863-3-11, were also handed over to Messrs. Forbes and Co., who were authorized to settle all claims against the company and to apply the balance, if any, towards any other expenses that might arise. Thanks were voted to the liquidator (Mr. C H. B. Forbes) for the satisfactory way in which the liquidation had been conducted and completed. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE BOMBAY INSURANCE CO. (IN LIQUIDATION).

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., Mr. T. R. Telang presiding. It was resolved that the final accounts of the company as placed before the meeting by the liquidator be approved and adopted. The company was declared dissolved, subject to the provisions contained in section 187 of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882. It was agreed that all the books, accounts, and documents of the company and of the liquidator do remain in charge of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. under the provisions of section 199 of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882. It was further resolved that the balance of cash, viz, Rs. 770-15-10 shown in the liquidator's final account, be handed over by the liquidator to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., and that the company be authorized to settle out of the said amount all claims against them, and to apply the balance, if any, towards any other expenses that might arise. The shareholders unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the liquidator (Mr. C. H. B. Forbes) for the satisfactory way in which the liquidation had been conducted and completed. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 285 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadew ; 61 bales wool, K Khoosal ; 32 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 34 bales wool, David, Sassoon and Co.

Methley Hall s—45 cwts coir yarn, B Gopaljee ; 41 bales wool, S Gopaljee ; 70 bales wool, G Kessowjee ; 23 bales wool, A Cozravy ; 100 bales gunny rags, D Sassoon and Co ; 346 cwts cottonflies, R Dossa ; 625 cwts coir yarn, D Dewchaud.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandal s—8 bales tanned skins, C Rajabally ; 6 bales tanned skins, M Curim ; 10 cwts ivory, E Papia ; 51 cwts gum Arabic, M Ludha ; 1 case curiosities, Alridge Salmon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 10 cases peacock feathers, E Purdina ; 5 cases bristles, N V Currane.

Kerbella s—2 packages carpets, H M Ispany ; 14 bales wool, H S A Soostree ; 7 bales hides, A Hameer ; 19 bales hides, M Moloobhoy ; 32 bales hides, E Peerdina ; 890 bags myrabolums, J Veerum.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—1,198 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight of St John s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,005 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

Iran s—5,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Tod Durant and Co ; 710 bales cotton, Gaddum Bytholl and Co.

Kerbella s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—56 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 4 cwts ivory, M M Essabhoy ; 2 cases wearing apparel, D Sassoon and Co ; 26 bales twist, S S Sassoon ; 54 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co.

Rohilla s—38 bales twist, A H Chinoy ; 275 bales twist, C Ebram ; 25 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 17 bales twist, L Chathoo and Co ; 57 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—25 bales twist, C Ebram ; 5 bales twist, Tata and Co : 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR PERAENS.

Imperator s—12 bales gunny rags, J Fachiri.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—25 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna s—100 bales cotton, B Hurdyall.

Kohinur s—150 bales cotton, B Hurdyall.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 539 tons, Captain J Forbes, sailed yesterday for Marmagao with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 539 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour on Sunday morning from Marmagao with a general cargo.

THE British ss Ataka, 2,371 tons, Captain F Newell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 4,796 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 936 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Mozambique with a general cargo and Sergt. Little as cabin passenger and 36 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Werneth Hall, 2,620 tons, Captain J Wilcox, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Liverpool, with a general cargo, Surgn-Major Robinson, and Mrs Lendrum as cabin passengers on board.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Marlbro'	1164	Kidder	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co
„ Methly Hall	2182	Buck	K	Shed E. Bates & Co
„ Astrea	1348	Nicholson	O	Ralli Bros.
„ Lepanto	1560	Wise	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kerbella	1960	Templeton	Q	B. I. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

S. S. Kt. of St.			No.	
John	2218	Bevis	1	K. Nixon & Co.
„ D. Balduino	3014	Canepa	3	F. Bazzoni.
„ Khiva	1452	Crewe	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Coromandel	2383	Reeves	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Nizam	1606	Crury	6	P. & O. Co.
„ Imperator	2447	Becktinger	7	A.-H.Lloyd's S.N Co
„ Busheer	539	Fobes	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Oriental	939	Rothwell	11	M. Mackenzie & Co.
Ship H. Castle	624	Nakoda	12	H. J. M. Cassum.
S.S. Iran	2316	Delargy	13	E. Bates & Co.
„ H. Balckow	639	Doert	15	B. & P. S. N. Co.
„ Ponani	514	Nakoda	16	H. Cassum & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Mozambique, June 29
	Werneth Hall (s)	Wilcox	Liverpool, June 26
	Ataka (s)	Newell	Cardiff, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee.
	Busheer (s)	Forbes	Marmagao, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Patna, for Calcutta and Rangoon.
„ Indrani, for Antwerp.
„ Oriental, for Marmagao, &c.
„ Werneth Hall, for Liverpool.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, JULY 15.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
May 21	Woodcocks s s	Bowman	Zanzibar
27	Ivanhoe	Fraser	Put back
June. 4	Vesua	Roemer	Hamburg
July. 5	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Sea
8	John Pender	Perkins	Cable Work
	Manora	Sharpe	London
	Cassandra	Thomsen	Singapore
9	Siam	Weighell	Bombay
	Khedive	Laggin	Calcutta
	Cameo	Rich	Madras
	Florida	Beard	Manilla
	Massilia	Fraser	Sydney
	Ganges	Alderton	London
	Bempton	Evens	Rangoon
	Prins Fredrick	Van Houtan	Batavia
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Creuse
	Tagus	Davison	Jeddah
	Tanjore	Raffin	Bombay
	Peiho	Lartigue	Zanzibar
	Simoom	Kreant	Kurrachee
10	Brindisi	Tocque	Shanghai
	Inchlonga	Major	Rangoon
	Venezia	Bacerini	Mussowa
	Reina Mercedes	Ugarte	Liverpool
	Wartburg	Freeden	Bombay
	a Oxus	Lorer	China
11	Anadyr		Marseilles
	Harperly	Thompson	Moulmein
	Emphanates	Edwards	Singapore
	Craigton	McGowan	Rangoon
	Clan Monroe	Wilson	Madras
	Oceanien	Didier	Marseilles
12	Zigg-zag	Bartow	Hodeida
	Rewa	Mann	Calcutta
	Muyunk	Low	Hodeida
	Mecca	Skinner	Zanzibar
	Karamania	Young	Kurrachee
	Domenigo Balduino	Canepa	Genoa
	Loch Etive	Stephens	Bassein
	Taroba	Morris	Brisbane
	Jarouslavl	Ptachiusky	Singapore
13	Huzara	Campbell	Kurrachee
14	Isle de Panay	Orizoln	Manilla
	Maria Teresa	Gutmann	Bombay
	Europa	Wittneben	Singapore
	Russia	Stronsky	Singapore
	Malek	Davies	Bussorah
	Sheikh	Crawford	Cardiff
15	Dacca	Stuart	London
	King Arthur	Raffin	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
June 13	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Zeilla
July. 8	Manora	Sharpe	Calcutta
9	Cassandra	Thomsen	Hawre
16	Siam	Weighell	Bombay
9	Khedive	Laggin	Marseilles
	Cameo	Rich	Port Said F O
	Florida	Beard	New York
	Massilia	Fraser	London
	Ganges	Alderton	Bombay
	Bempton	Evens	Port Said F O
	Prins Fredrick	Van Houtan	Amsterdam
10	Tagus	Davison	Bussorah
	Tanjore	Raffin	Jeddah
	Peiho	Lartigue	Marseilles
	Simoom	Ereant	Rotterdam
	Brindisi	Tocque	London
	Inchlonga	Major	Port Said F O
11	Venezia	Bacerini	Mussowa
10	Reina Mercedes	Ugarte	Manilla
	Wartburg	Freeden	Hamburg
12	a Oxus	Lorer	Marseilles
12	Harperly	Thompson	Port Said F O
	Emphanates	Edwards	Port Said F O
	Craigton	McGowan	Port Said F O
11	Clan Monroe	Wilson	London
12	Oceanien	Didier	Mauritius
15	Ziga-zag	Bartow	Suez
12	Rewa	Mann	London
14	Muyun	Low	Zeilla
	Mecca	Skinner	Bombay
12	Karamania	Young	Marseilles
	Domenigo Balduino	Canepa	Bombay
	Loch Etive	Stephens	Port Said F O
13	Taroba	Morris	London
	Jarouslavl	Ptachiusky	Odessa
	Huzara	Campbell	London
14	Isle de Panay	Orizoln	Liverpool
	Maria Teresa	Gutmann	Trieste
	Europa	Wittneben	Amsterdam
	Russia	Stronsky	Odessa
15	Malek	Davies	Jeddah
16	Dacca	Stuart	Brisbane
15	King Arthur	Raffin	Jeddah

a S S Oxus collided with Anadyr whilst entering the harbour and the Anadyr sank.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—30 hogsheads stout, Lyon and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—2 packages carriage lamps, H Lukmanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—115 cases wines, 102 cases geneva, and 100 cases brandy, D Cawasjee ; 30 cases portwine and 2 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy ; 54 cases wines and spirit, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 50 cases champagne, D P Batha and Co ; 56 cases portwine, Phipson and Co ; 100 cases geneva, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

Kerbella s—41 cases genova, M Bhicajee ; 70 casks beer, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 40 cases whisky, Cowasji Bros ; 100 drums linseed oil, A H Chandabhoy ; 9 cases silvered plate glass, E Tajbhoy ; 64 packages colour, A H Chandabhoy.

Thames s—10 cases dye, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 2 cases stationary, C Esmaljee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—5 cases essence of pepper-mint, A H G Hoosein.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—34 cases wine Volkart Bros ; 10 cases silvered sheet glass, S Jasajee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—20 cases beer, Volkart Bros ; 1 cask rectified spirit, A C Cooper,

FROM ANTWERP.

Yesso s—50 cases brandy, C Byramjee.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new materia specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, July 22nd.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·525	−·018	N W	2	86·7	92·0	81·6	+1·2	70	...	...	19·35	−0·99
Agra	29·549	+·002	S W	4	84·2	92·0	80·4	+0·2	83	10	...	13·44	+1·75
Allahabad	29·488	+·012	N	6	79·2	84·0	78·6	−0·3	100	10	4·51	12·04	−0·18
Jhansi	29·582	+·323	W	3	80·4	88·4	77·9	+0·1	88	10	0·83	10·01	−3·53
Jacobabad	29·513	−·026	S	3	90·9	107·5	88·7	+5·3	67	9	...	1·00	+0·145
Karachi	29·577	+·059	W N W	9	85·0	97·7	83·7	+3·5	79	10	...	1·69	−0·55
Ajmere	29·616	+·052	W	5	78·8	94·3	77·6	+1·5	85	8	0·05	8·71	−0·63
Deesa	29·650	+·074	S S W	13	84·7	85·5	75·3	−1·0	91	10	0·03	16·67	+5·48
Rajkot	29·656	+·074	W S W	13	80·9	86·0	75·8	+0·6	88	9	3·09	19·54	+3·36
Neemuch	29·677	−·009	W S W	9	77·7	83·7	74·2	+0·7	87	10	0·09	14·38	−3·04
Indore	29·707	+·057	W S W	7	76·3	83·2	73·1	+1·1	84	10	...	9·59	−5·43
Saugor	29·620	+·040	W	11	75·3	82·4	74·6	+1·3	94	10	...	22·91	+6·04
Jubbulpore	29·641	+·026	W	7	77·8	83·9	74·6	+0·3	90	10	0·57	28·48	+3·95
Hoshangabad	29·694	+·057	W	7	77·4	86·0	74·6	0·0	89	8	0·08	23·27	+0·28
Khandva	29·721	+·052	S W	8	78·8	82·2	75·3	+1·8	80	7	0·04	11·74	−2·22
Raipur	29·617	+·020	W S W	18	80·5	83·9	75·5	+1·2	82	5	0·02	...	...f
Nagpur	29·684	+·049	W	11	80·7	85·2	75·0	+0·5	83	4	0·23	14·24	−9·00
Amraoti	29·731	+·061	W S W	12	76·2	84·6	73·8	+0·9	90	8	0·20	14·46	−2·29
Akola	29·737	+·070	W	7	76·9	84·0	74·2	+0·8	88	10	0·32	...	...f
Surat	29·733	+·065	W	F	80·0	88·5	75·1	−1·7	78	4	0·19	27·63	+7·00
Malegaon	29·741	+·068	W S W	10	77·5	80·9	73·6	+1·2	76	10	...	7·84	−2·24
Bombay	29·788	+·060	W S W	14	80·9	85·0	77·0	...	89	5	0·36	50·46	+5·98
Poona	29·813	+·055	W	15	74·6	82·4	71·0	+0·5	85	8	0·02	9·96	−0·97
Sholapur	29·811	+·032	S W	13	76·7	80·2	70·0	−0·9	82	3	0·22	8·49	−1·02
Ratnagiri	29·831	+·051	W	9	82·3	85·4	75·9	+0·6	81	5	0·36	79·02	+19·07
Belgaum	29·854	+·047	W	3	70·2	72·7	67·9	+1·1	94	10	0·30	25·90	+4·94
Goa	29·870	+·057	N W	7	79·0	84·0	77·0	...	95	5	0·24	68·80	...h
Karwar	29·871	+·063	S W	F	77·5	83·7	74·3	−0·6	92	10	0·88	115·68	+43·95
Mangalore	29·874	+·025	W S W	2	79·9	84·3	76·9	+2·4	91	6	0·26	71·47	+1·04
Calicut	29·899	+·010	N W	6	80·6	83·2	75·1	...	86	..	0·16	50·05	−11·97
Cochin	29·914	...	Calm	M	80·5	80·2	72·7	−1·1	76	...	0·39	45·04	−11·84
Bangalore	29·830	−·009	W	8	72·0	85·9	68·0	+2·4	81	5	...	11·03	+2·16
Secunderabad	29·821	+·049	W	14	76·5	88·6	72·9	+2·4	78	4	...	8·63	−2·45
Masulipatam	29·746	+·010	W N W	7	85·8	97·1	79·0	+1·2	68	3	0·12	16·48	+5·58
Bellary	29·860	+·028	W	13	81·0	91·4	75·4	+1·3	71	0	...	2·89	−1·18
Cuddapah	29·832	+·020	...	S W	...	83·3	97·1	80·9	...	62	7	...	8·65	+1·47
Madras	29·795	−·007	W S W	9	87·7	99·3	82·1	+3·7	66	9	...	5·15	−1·12
Coimbatore	29·892	+·016	S S W	7	77·0	91·3	72·3	+1·5	84	4	...	1·35	−2·67
Trichinopoly	29·839	−·005	W N W	12	83·8	100·6	79·3	+2·1	61	2	...	0·97	−3·99
Negapatam	29·810	−·014	W	8	84·4	95·5	78·7	+0·5	63	2	...	2·85	−1·11
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.
a Dark gloomy weather. b Very sultry. c Threatening weather. d Sultry. e Moist and muggy. f Clouds low moving rapidly with scuds. g Drizzling rain. h Passing showers during day. i Gale of wind.

SUNDAY'S SUMMARY.

With the exception of a moderate local fall at Colombo and Allahabad, pressure has risen everywhere, the rise being moderate to brisk in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, in Rajputana, Gujarat, and locally at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi and Karachi, and brisk to rapid in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and at Jacobabad. The pressure distribution shows that a shallow barometric depression exists to the North-Eastward of Allahabad : it also shows a very small depression off the Gulf of Cutch.

Variations of pressure from the normal are very small and insignificant everywhere except at Allahabad, Rajkot, and Karachi, where a considerable deficiency exists.

Wind directions are normal over the greater part of the country, but at Cochin the wind is easterly and North-North-Easterly to South-Easterly at Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad. During the past 24 hours the wind velocity at Bombay, Secunderabad and at stations in Berar has appreciably decreased, and the force of the wind is now moderate everywhere.

The maximum temperature is generally below the average, but in Sind, Rajputana, on the Malabar Coast, and locally at Allahabad, Madras, and Hoshangabad it is above it. The highest maximum temperature in of the shade was 107° at Jacobabad ; at all other stations it was below 100°

The mean temperature of the day has changed very little during the past 24 hours, the only appreciable alterations being a rise of from 3° to 5° which occurred at Surat, and Masulipatam, and a fall from 4° to 7° at Deesa, Saugor, Jubulpore and Jacobabad.

Humidity has a general slight tendency to rise everywhere and skies are nearly overcast on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Punjab, and the North-West Provinces : but in the remaining districts skies are less clouded.

Rain has fallen generally and small amounts on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, and also at Colombo, Neemuch, Deesa, Jhansi, Ajmere, and Allahabad. The heavier falls are 2·59" at Deesa, 1·58" at Jubulpore, and 1·68" at Karwar.

The abnormally low pressure that has existed during the last few days has disappeared, and the general rise of the barometer will probably be accompanied with less rain over the greater part of the country except in the North-West Provinces, where more or less heavy rain may be expected in the neighbourhood of the depression there.

MONDAY'S SUMMARY.

During the past

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

PERFUME VAPORIZERS

IN VARIETIES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF PERFUMERY.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.
BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.
CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.
PASSAGES booked free of charge.
BAGGAGE shipped or stored.
ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.
GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M Services, Regiments, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms, and Private Individuals.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

3 bales superfine colored woolen cloth.
5 ,, grey shirtings.
1 ,, white towels.
7 ,, grey dooties.
6 ,, table covers.
5 cases white mulls and jaconets.
2 ,, colored velvets.
1 ,, brown half hose.
2 ,, iron folding bedsteads.

On account of the concerned.
1 case German silver sheets.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 23, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Devcavhuco and Mr. Carsondas Valabdas, the executrix and executor of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Vassonjee, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Joshi Bhimjee Hareram, the mortgagor, and Hajee, Abdool Latiff Bheledina, the guarantor, the following valuable leasehold property :—All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Elphinstone Estate, with the buildings and warehouses standing thereon, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,123 and three-ninths square yards, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, by an indenture of lease bearing date the 12th day of October, 1886, to the said Joshi Bhimjee Hareram for the term of 50 years, and bounded as follows :—On the north by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on the south by Kallian Street, on the east by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees and on the west partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees and partly by land leased to Damodhur Khimjee, which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situated in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and the said buildings and warehouses are assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Ward Nos. 5179 to 5182, and Street Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23. The purchaser will take the property subject to the sanction of the Port Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE of 7 packages China curios, handsome flower vases, centrepiece, inlaid cabinet, satin embroidered screens, bronze inlaid works, lacquered inlaid panels, silk and embroidered handkerchiefs, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, by order and on account of the concerned, landed ex s.s. Verona.

LM-1-7—Rich inlaid cabinet with stand, beautiful satin embroidered screens, excellent Satsuma large flower vases and centrepiece, sets of bronze inlaid beetle nut boxes, fine lacquered inlaid panels, setkaga tete-a-tete tea service on stand, handsome Cloisonne large plates and vases, gents' silk and ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 23, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

CONTINUOUS and heavy rain since the date of our last report has made the fall at the Presidency greatly in excess of what was registered at the same time last year and somewhat heavier than that of the exceptionally heavy record of 1887 In the districts also the rainfall has been abundant and prospects are consequently favourable. Some Cotton has been taken by the Mills, and latterly a little by exporters; but on the whole only a moderate business has been done, though the tone of the market has been steady. Wheat has been quiet at some slight decline in prices. Rapeseed has been firm and active at almost daily advancing rates, but Linseed has been in less demand and other kinds are neglected by exporters. A lower quotation for silver and easier rates of Exchange at Calcutta made this market for the latter weaker after last mail left, but the same influences moving in a contrary direction have latterly produced a firmer feeling here. There has, however, been but little business passing either way, and rates close this evening at an advance of but 1-32d. on those of last Monday. Four per cent. Government paper has receded ¼ per cent. Freights are quiet but steady at rather higher rates. The Import market is steady without much ready business passing, but orders are being wired home freely, though with little result.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	2,87,990
,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	27,202
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	12,51,093
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	1,11,575
Loans	Dec.	,,	6,59,333
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	9,67,829
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	35,795
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	13,11,288

Although a Bank has been taking money at 4 per cent, the general feeling in the market is easy as is indicated by the statement of the Presidency Bank isued this afternoon, which shows an increase in the Cash Balance of over 13 lakhs. From the abstract which we give above it will be seen that while Discounts had increased, there had been a substantial accession to private Deposits, and Loans had fallen off, the net diminution in trade requirements being represented by some 9½ lakhs. There was no change made in the Bank's rates last Thursday, and the minimum therefore remains at 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with Calcutta rates here declined 1-32d. all round on last mail-day, and a moderate amount of business was passing both in Bank and private paper at the reduced quotation, the feeling at closing having been still weaker. Next day, following a decline of 1-16d. in Silver in London, together with slightly lower rates of Exchange in Calcutta, our market was weak during the earlier part of the day at the reduced rates finally quoted here on the previous evening, but several lots of three months' sight Credits were refused at 1s. 4 9-32d. and for November-December Bank Remittance 1s. 4 5-32d. for Wire Transfers and 1s. 4 3-16d. for demand were procurable. There was scarcely anything doing, however, and Calcatta being reported steady we closed with the same feeling, pending the result of Council allotments. On Thursday rates remained unchanged throughout the day at the previous evening's quotations. A few Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 4 5-16d., and a little Bank Paper was taken also at the current rate, but business on the whole continued dull. Calcutta was reported steadier at 1s. 4 15-32d. for 6 months' sight Credits, but drawing rates were unchanged, with no demand for Bank Paper. In sympathy with Calcutta there was an upward tendency in this market on Friday, and we closed firm in the evening at an advance of 1-32d. on the morning's rates. A few 3 months' sight Credits were done at 1s. 4 5-16d., and a small amount of Wire Transfer was taken at 1s. 4 5-32d., but very little actual business has transpired. Silver having advanced 1-16d. per oz. on the other side, and Calcutta having come firmer, with 6 months' sight Bills 1-32d. higher, this market was firm to the close on Saturday at the previous evening's rates, but with very little business doing either way. The market has been firmer again to-day, and closed steady with 1s. 5¼d. for Bank Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for Wire Transfer available in one direction for ready and forward. Some remittance has been secured for July, August, and September at these rates, but the supply of Mercantile Bills is still very limited. We quote :—

Bank Demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	to 1s. 4d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	to 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.		,,
Do. 4 do.	1s. 4 5-16d.		,,
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4½d.		,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 3⅞d.		,,
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 15-32d.		,,
Documents 3 do.	1s. 4 13-32d.		,,
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4¼d.		,,
Francs 3 do.	1·72½		,,
Do. 6 do.	1·73¾		,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was rather more active last Tuesday, but rates did not alter appreciably. Fours for cash and the next account were quoted at 100⅛ with sellers on both lines, and for the August settlement 100 7-16 was the rate. There was but little fluctuation on the following day, and the Money and Account rates for Four per cents. were on about the same level. For cash 100 7-16 to ⅜ was the quotation during the greater part of the day, the higher rate being named at closing, while for the 30th instant and 30th proximo accounts 100 7-16, buyers and sellers, respectively, were quoted. On Thursday the market was weak and declining, and rates for Fours receded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., the cash price at closing having been 100⅜, and for the two accounts at about the same decline. On the following day, however, the market rallied a little, and rates were 1-16 per cent. higher than they closed at on Thursday in all positions. Fours for cash were 100 7-16 and for both the accounts 100⅜ was quoted, with buyers at the rate for both settlements. The feeling was weak at opening on Saturday, with Fours for cash and the next account quoted at 100⅜, and the August settlement at 100 5-16; but the cash rate afterwards rallied to 100 7-16, at which it closed. To-day the market has been rather active, but weak upon the whole, and Fours for cash receded to 100⅜ again, at which they closed, with sellers at the rate, the two next accounts being both quoted at 100 5-16, buyers, 104 to 104½ has remained the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper. Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are ½ per cent. lower, at 107½. Port Trust Bonds have receded ¼ per cent., say to 97¼.

SHARES.—About the same amount of business has been passing in this market as was the case last week; but the feeling with regard to the principal line of Mill Scrip has been in favour of buyers, and in the majority of cases the movement in prices since last Monday has been downward. Star of India and Jubilee Mill shares show a decline of Rs. 25; Victoria, Mahalukshmi, Empress, and Dhun, are Rs. 10 down; Oriental and Manockji Petit have declined Rs. 12½; Mazagon are Rs. 7½ lower; and Swadeshi, Lukmidas Khimji, James Greaves, Hindustan, Coorla, and Bombay United are all Rs. 5 down. On the other hand, we have to note an advance since last Monday of Rs. 15 in Central India and Indian Manufacturing, of Rs. 20 in Hyderabad Deccan, of Rs. 5 in National, Morarji Gokaldas, Jamshed, and Connaught; and of Rs. 2½ in City of Bombay, Southern Mahratta, and Jewraz Balloo. In Press shares, Apollo, Munmar, Colaba, and Prince of Wales are Rs. 5 higher; and New Indian and Mofussil are Rs. 2½ up. In other shares Bombay and Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue and Rs. 10 for the others. Bombay Fire are Rs. 10 down. Treacher & Co. are Rs. 5 higher. In Banks, the Bank of Madras shares are Rs. 10 down; Agra are Rs. 7 up; National have advanced Rs. 3 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no change to speak in the market for *Grey Goods* since last Monday, and though dealers have been trying their best to establish a small advance, prices are the same as they were a week ago. Telegraphic orders are going to England in large numbers, but most of these are being refused, as the rates which Manufacturers are now asking are from 1½d. to 3d. per piece above the limits attached to the orders. Stocks meantime are gradually decreasing, and with the good prospects which the abundant rain has given, there is a disposition to replenish them. *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* are all unchanged in value and position. The off-take from the bazaar for the week has been about 2,200 packages of all descriptions. Of *Local Goods* some 1,700 bales have been taken, including about 500 bales of *Grey Chodars* (under preparation) at 7 7-32 annas per lb.

YARNS.—A moderate business is reported in *Imported Twist* at previous rates, at which the market is steady. Sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong for the past week have been 4,500 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 225½, and demand here is on a moderate scale for 20s at last week's rates. Nos. 10s and 12s are also in fair inquiry but business is prevented by the higher rates demanded by spinners. About 3,000 bales have been taken during the week, and the following are the latest official quotations :—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4⅞	to 5 1-16	per lb.
,,	,, 8s	,, ,,	5⅛	,, 5¼	,,
,,	,, 10s	,, ,,	5 11-16	,, 6¼	,,
,,	,, 12s	,, ,,	5⅞	,, 6¼	,,
,,	,, 16s	,, ,,	6¼	,, 6⅜	,,
,,	,, 20s	,, ,,	6⅞	,, 7	,,
,,	,, 24s	,, ,,	7 3-16	,, 7½	,,
,,	,, 30s	,, ,,	7¼	,, 8	,,

METALS.—*Copper* and *Yellow Metal* are both steady in tone; but only a moderate business has been passing and prices are the same as we quoted by last mail. *Iron* is in but slight enquiry, and only a small business has transpired at previous rates.

COALS.—A considerable business has been put through during the past week. Contracts covering about 20,000 tons have been entered into by the Mills for the next year at Rs. 20½ per ton, delivered at the Mill premises. A large cargo of Powell's Duffryn for August-September shipment was placed at Rs. 20½ per ton. alongside. Considerable sales of South Yorkshire, for forward shipment, have been made at Rs. 17½, and small lots at Rs. 18 per ton. The market, however, is not brisk, and rules more in favour of buyers, the Bunder stock being large. We quote :—

Cardiff	Rs.	20½ per ton.
West Hartley	,,	18 (nominal)
Welsh Hartley	,,	16 ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A little stuff has been taken from stock by the Mills during the past week, and latterly one or two export houses have come forward as buyers of stapled Oomras; but business on the whole has been upon a small scale, though the market has been steady in tone at previous quotations. In the middle of last week there was some enquiry for Bengals of the coming crop from exporting firms, and a few contracts transpired in "Good" for February delivery at Rs. 176½ and for January delivery at Rs. 177; and in "Fully Good," for December delivery, at Rs. 177 per candy, but the demand was not sustained, and nothing further has since transpired beyond a contract for "Fine," between dealers, at Rs. 200 for January delivery. The purchases of ready stuff have been mainly in Julgaum, at Rs. 214½; Barsee, at Rs. 221-32; Dharwar, at Rs. 218; and Bengals, at Rs. 200-11; with smaller parcels of Indore, at Rs. 209; Oojein, at Rs. 206; Nuggur, at Rs. 218; Khangaum, at Rs. 200; Dhollera, at Rs. 215; and Wudwan, at Rs. 200 per candy. The market closed steady this evening with prices on a level with those of last Monday.

According to the official Weather and Crop Report issued last Thursday, excessive rain at Dhollera still prevented the sowing of the Cotton crop, and in the Wudwan district of the same circle the plants required fine weather, though at Bhownugger, where the rainfall had been heavier than in the above-named two districts, Cotton sowing was making good progress. At Barsee, in the Oomrawuttee circle, also a break in the weather was needed for weeding operations; while at Cawnpore, in the Bengal circle, the want of more rain for the plants was still felt; but from all other quarters whence advices have come they have been favourable, reporting the plants flourishing and the prospects generally good. Since the date of the telegrams above referred to, the rainfall over the Cotton area has ranged from 6 inches 17 cents in the Dhollera district of Wudwan to ·09 cents at Agra in the Bengal circle, the Dhollera, Broach, and Oomrawuttee districts having received the heaviest fall, and in those circles generally a spell of fine weather is now needed though the plants are still generally reported to be flourishing.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, viâ Canal, without commission, viz. :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 213	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 207	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	,, 200	= 4 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 227	= 4 23-32d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 220	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good Fair ,,	,, 214	= 4 15-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 221	= 4 19-32d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 214	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair	,, 208	= 4 11-32d.
Belatee, Fine	,, 219	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 214	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good	,, 209	= 4¼d.
Dhollera, Fine	,, 235	= 4⅝d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 224	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good	,, 212	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,, 220	= 4 9-16d.
Westerns, Good	,, 217	= 4 17-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous yeas :—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	10,983	5,941	6,354
From 1st Jan. to 20th July	1,672,584	1,258,993	1,424,037
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,245	3,046	8,319
From 1st Jan. to 20th July	1,169,294	763,483	1,011,006
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	613	2,946	2,468
From 1st Jan. to 20th July	25,103	28,177	32,555

WHEAT.—This market has kept quiet, with but little enquiry from exporters for any description, and in the middle of last week rates gave way to the extent of half an anna per cwt, which led to rather more being done for a time; but the market soon relapsed into its previous quiet state. We quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cwt	Rs. 4-9-0	to Rs. 4-9-6	per cwt
Do. 85 ,,	4- 8-0	4-8-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	4- 6-0		,,
Red Delhi	3-14-6		,,
Hard and Yellow	4- 8-0	4-9-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	4- 5-0	4-5-6	,,
Hard Red	3-14-0		,,

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in much less demand, but Rapeseed has been in active request at advancing prices. On last mail-day a rise of one anna per cwt took place, and on the following day a further advance of 1 to 2 annas was established in a firm market, and thereafter transactions continued on a considerable scale, prices continuing to move upward. In other descriptions little has been passing and prices of all are unchanged. We quote :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-4-0	to Rs. 7-6-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 8-5-0 to ,,	8-9-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 8-2-0		,,
Do. Red do.	,, 7-14-0		,,

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

Wheat for the week	74,821	131,227	63,500
,, from 1st Jan. to 20th July	4,582,934	7,548,445	8,361,527
Linseed for the week	23,977	44,014	13,341
,, from 1st Jan. to 20th July	1,600,672	2,045,819	1,923,839
Rapeseed for the week	54,679	21,490	6,134
,, from 1st Jan. to 20th July	1,291,341	1,351,062	693,731
Gingelly Seed for the week	145	919	7,712
,, from 1st Jan. to 20th July	648,740	602,554	853,128

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

Wheat—For the week	45,620	108,924	163,851
,, From 1st Jan. to 20th July	3,633,468	6,196,315	7,521,448
Linseed—For the week	61,634	32,180	71,437
,, From 1st Jan. to 20th July	1,543,665	1,713,342	1,381,830
Rapeseed—For the week	111,073	73,963	33,939
,, From 1st Jan. to 20th July	1,190,739	1,063,574	538,414
Gingelly Seed—For the week	17,947	...	1,750
,, From 1st Jan. to 20th July	704,012	665,127	1,093,395

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BANNERMAN—WATSON—June 26, at Edinburgh, William Burney Bannerman, M B, Surgeon Indian Medical Service, to Helen Brodie Cowan, daughter of Rev. R B Watson, Cardross.

DEATHS.

GORDON—June 27, at St James's-street, S W, Sir J D Gordon, K C S I, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 84.
HARE—June 25, Mary Ann Hare, wife of Edward Hare, C S I, of Lansdown West, Bath, aged 54.
MACNAGHTEN—July 1, at Bedford, Col W H Macnaghten, C B, Commandant 13th (D of C's), Bengal Lancers, aged 47.
MARSHALL—July 2, at Kensington-gardens-terrace, Mary Cox, widow of late Sir C Marshall, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon.
McLEOD—June 26, at Havre des Pas, Jersey, Major-Genl F H McLeod, Royal Artillery, late Bengal, aged 59.
QUINTON—June 29, at Bern, Switzerland, Daniel Quinton, late Surveyor-General of the Straits Settlements, aged 70.
WHITLOCK—June 30, at Kensal Green, Charlotte Osgood widow of Capt John Whitlock, Madras Army.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CANDY—July 17, at Kolhapur, S M C, the wife of C H Candy, B A, LL M, Principal, Rajaram College, of a daughter.
HORMARJEE—July 22, at the Breach House, Mahaluxmee, the wife of Mr H A Hormarjee, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GODFREY—July 17, at Nagpur, the wife of Edward Godfrey, Judicial Commissioner's Office, C P, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LONORGAN—July 11, at Oodeypore, Mewar, Rajputana, Thomas Duncan Heath Lonorgan, very suddenly of angina pectoris, aged 45 years, 2 months and 10 days. Very deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.—(English papers, please copy.)
MAX GOLDMANN—July 10, at Calcutta, Mr. Max Goldmann, aged 37 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1889.

MR. BRADLAUGH did not make a wise use of the India Council Reduction Bill when he made the motion for the second reading an occasion for asking for a general enquiry into the administration of India. The Bill, it is true, is a small measure, and the economy which may result directly from it is almost inappreciable—£6,000 a year at the most. But it has two aspects. It may be regarded on the one side as a measure of retrenchment, and so regarded, it brings into view the whole question of the home charges, and especially of the very substantial portion of them which is debited to the India Office. Or it may be regarded as paving the way for certain administrative reform in the India Office which would not only lead to a saving in expenditure, but would yield increased efficiency in the Government of India in England and corresponding freedom and efficiency of administration in India. We are not discussing the matter here from the point of view of Parliamentary procedure, and we will not raise the question whether the passage of a Bill which is good in itself, and which may lead to things even better, ought to be placed in jeopardy by being confronted by an amendment on the second reading, no matter how well founded the amendment may be. Our own belief is the Bill should be thankfully accepted, but that the acceptance of it should be made an occasion for a candid and vigorous criticism of the present constitution of the India Office. There is the more reason for this course in the fact that Lord Cross has shown an unusual readiness to listen to suggestions upon this subject that have been made to him by the usual exponents of well-informed opinion in India. No one supposes that the Secretary of State's intentions are limited to a reduction of £6,000 a year in the expenditure of the India Office. The fact that the reduction for which the Bill provides is only facultative forbids that idea. As a measure of economy, it would be so disappointing—first in the amount available for retrenchment and then in the uncertainty whether even that small amount would be saved—that it may safely be inferred that Lord Cross regards the economical side of the Bill as of quite secondary importance. It is so regarded in India, and public opinion in this country will be deeply disappointed if the project should be avowed by its authors to be anything less than a preparation for the reforms in the constitution of the India Council which have so long and so persistently been demanded.

The case for these reforms was presented with peculiar energy last year because a grave scandal in which the India Office had acted badly and inefficiently had given peculiar emphasis to it. The evidence in the Deccan Mines Inquiry threw an unwelcome but significant light upon the manner in which the India Council assisted the Secretary of State in discharging the obligations of the Imperial Government to its feudatories. The work, we saw, was done worse than perfunctorily; we saw also that the very body which Parliament had devised for supplying the Secretary of State with the knowledge and the judgment of experts knew nothing of the matters on which they pretended to advise him and were careless of the trust imposed in them. The episode brought nothing new to light; it only confirmed and emphasised familiar objections to existing arrangements at the India Office. It showed once more the inefficiency of the agency by the help of which the Secretary of State controls and—the word must be said—sometimes obstructs, the action of the Supreme and Local Governments in India. Long before this we had had flagrant instances of the pernicious efficiency of the Council and of cliques in the Council in preventing or u
ing the execution of measures upon the ne
sity of which public opinion and official opi
in India were equally unanimous. India wo
have been the richer by crores but for t
obstinacy with which a clique in the Indi
Office, for the sake of a crotchet, obstructed the
natural development of our railway system.
It has been the same ever since the constitu
tion of the Government of India in England
has occupied the attention of Parliament. The
special theme of half the debates that have
been devoted to this subject has been the
cumbersome and inefficient nature of the
machinery by which the English end o
the rope has been worked. Mr. Bright's
dictments of the India House forty -y
ago had this in common with his own
every other indictment of the India Offi
more recent times, and it is not astonis
that impetuous critics now and again ad
that the rope should be cut unless the ma
chinery by which it is worked can be improved.
We ourselves have never joined in the cry br
an abolition, root and branch, of the Secretary
of State's Council. But it has always seemed
to us that there would be an immense ad
vantage in reducing both its proportions and
its functions. One advantage of reducing it
by a third will be that greater care will be
exercised in the selection of Councillors. When
he has only ten seats to keep filled, the Secre
tary of State will be more likely to select only
the best available men than when he has
fifteen. The temptation to make unwise ex
tensions of tenure will be much smaller, and
there will be some chance that the Council of Ten
will be composed of men fresher from personal
contact with the practical problems of ad
ministration in India than some of those on
the present Council of Fifteen. It would, in
deed, be disappointing if, in the smaller Councils
of the future, which are promised in this
Bill, there were to be found veterans wise only in
the wisdom of the generation that has gone, and
eloquent only on men and things of pre-mutiny
days. The Bill must change all that, or it will
be a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. With a
reduction in the proportions of the Council, we
look also for a reduction in its functions. We
want less, not more, intervention by the India
Office in the details of administration in India.
That the main lines of Indian policy should be
under the control and constant supervision of
the Minister responsible to Parliament for the
righteous Government of this country is a
constitutional necessity. No one asks for change
there. But if the statesmen at the head of
the Indian administrations are as carefully
chosen as they are believed to be, if England
sends her best men to grapple with Indian
problems *in situ*, and if the *personnel* of Gov
ernment in India is half deserving of the praise
that is constantly being bestowed upon it by
English statesmen at home, we may fairly ask
that a freer hand should be given to people on
the spot. If there must be a supreme court
of appeal against the follies and blunders of
Viceroys and Governors, and the finest bureau
cracy in the world, the tribunal ought to be
one that Indian opinion will respect, and not
one of which it is profoundly contemptuous,
as it is of the India Council as at present
constituted.

If the activities of the India Office were kept within their rightful limits, a very small Council would suffice, and it is in this direction that reform and retrenchment must be sought for. If we understand the matter rightly the change embodied in this Bill does not stand alone. Several months since we announced, on the authority of our London correspondent, that the Secretary of State had appointed a departmental committee to report upon ways and means of reducing Indian expenditure in England, and that a reduction in the number of his Council would probably be carried out. Lord Randolph Churchill's idea of a Commission "let loose" among the departments is suggested in this connection, and no one will doubt that if a retrenchment commission were "let loose" in the India Office, it would find an abundance of material to work upon. The big total of a quarter of a million sterling, which represents the cost of the administration of India in England, is a standing invitation to retrenchment, and it would be well if in the debates arising out of this Bill a serious invitation were addressed to the Government to grant a detailed enquiry into the expenditure of the India Office. A departmental enquiry will not do. If it is to be effectual it must be conducted by a committee of the House of Commons, and if the *raison d'etre* of every item of the annual expenditure of the Office is challenged, it will be nothing more than the enormous cost of the establishment warrants. The Colonial Office, which has a considerable part of the earth's surface under its surveillance, costs a sixth part of the sum which is expended here—much of it not only wastefully, it is believed, but harmfully, so far as it is employed upon machinery which clogs the apparatus of administration in India. No one believes that justice is done to the tax-payers of India in allowing so large an annual expenditure to pass without challenge or revision. There would be nothing invidious in such an inquiry as that supposed. More invidious, indeed, would it be to allow the India Office to escape the investigation to which the expenditure of every department of the administration in India was subjected the year before last. Whoever asked for a detailed enquiry into the expenditure of the India Office would indeed be asking for nothing more than a completion of the work entrusted to the Finance Committee in India by Lord Dufferin's Government. There would be a regrettable incompleteness in the enquiry if the £240,000 a year which is spent by the India Office were any longer to remain without being looked into.

IN a Government Resolution on the annual Railway Police Reports a comparison is instituted between the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, somewhat to the disadvantage of the former. In respect of detective ability and as regards the preparative ability or skill in successfully placing cases before the court, the police of the latter railway are pronounced to occupy the first place. Of the real cognisable cases sent into court ninety per cent. ended in conviction; of persons arrested by the police, seventy-three per cent.; and of those actually tried, eighty-six per cent. The Southern Maratha Railway police stand second with percentages of 73, 70, and 75, whilst the G. I. P. can boast only 77, 59, and 70, respectively. On all three lines crime has increased, but on the B. B. and C. I. Railway it is shown that unusually rich crops of food-grains passed through the midst of a numerous population of starving Bhils, who saw their own crops daily withering and ruin staring them in the face. This led to the theft of many bags of grain, and this class of crime was exceedingly difficult to cope with. The bags disappeared, being either buried or removed to adjacent villages. Thus it was difficult to obtain a clue, and the Inspector-General asserts that there is additional difficulty in the want of cordial assistance from the Gaekwar's authorities. The increase on the Southern Maratha lines is shown to be entirely due to offences against the Abkari laws, people from Goa constantly being found smug-

A MARINE COURT of Inquiry on the stranding of the Bombay and Persian S. N. Co.'s steamer Henry Bolckow was opened at the Esplanade Court yesterday. Mr. Burder, who appeared on behalf of the captain and owner of the ship, objected at the very outset to the inquiry on the ground that it was only when Government had any reliable information as to a ship being lost, abandoned, materially damaged, or stranded an investigation could be ordered. Nothing of the

THE STRANDING OF THE S.S. BOLCKOW.

A MARINE COURT assembled at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the Bombay and Persian S. N. Co.'s steamer Henry Bolckow, off Suakin, on the 15th of May last. Mr. F. A. Little appeared to lead evidence, Mr. Burder on behalf of the captain and owner of the ship, and Mr. Brown on behalf of the officers of the ship. The Court was composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper and Captains Potts and De Horne.

Mr. Burder said that before the proceedings began he would like to state that he objected to the enquiry on behalf of the P. S. N. Company. He said that Government had no power on this occasion to order an enquiry to be held. The only power they had was obtained under Act 5 of 1838. Sec. 6 of that Act said that if they had reliable information of a ship being lost, abandoned, materially damaged, or stranded, they could order an investigation; but as no such thing had happened to the ship in question; he failed to see how the court could be a properly constituted court. He had looked through all the correspondence in the matter, and the only information which was material there was in the captain's report, who said that the ship had touched slightly on the edge of an unknown coral reef. The chief officer in a report said that the ship had struck off Suakin. That was the only information Government had. Since there was no stranding, there could be no enquiry. The meaning of the word "stranding" was distinctly laid down in the case of MacDougal vs. the Royal Exchange Company, where Lord Ellenborough said that if a ship, coming out of harbour, struck on a rock, heeled over on to her beam-ends, and then floated off, she could not be said to have stranded. In fact, when it was "touch and go" with a ship, there was no stranding. That was exactly what had occurred in this case. It was a matter of great importance to the company that no enquiry should be held needlessly, as it often happened that an insurance company refused to insure a ship which had been the subject of a Marine Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Little said that it was only fair to Government to state that the enquiry was held at the request of Mr. Burder's clients.

Mr. Cooper said that the court was quite empowered to enquire into the case.

Carl Doerte, the captain of the s. s. Bolckow, was called, and in his examination by Mr. Little stated:—I hold a certificate of master, granted by the Bombay Government about 16 years ago. It is a foreign trade certificate. I have been eighteen years continuously as a master of steam ships. I have been once before to Suakin before May last. That was over twelve years ago. I went from Jeddah to Suakin through the northern passage. I do not recollect what time of the day I then left Suakin. I have been in command of the s.s. Henry Bolckow since the 6th December last. The steamer is strongly built, but is not very powerfully engined. She towed the Chilka from near Aden to Bombay, in the south-west monsoon. She left Bombay on the 3rd of May last, for Aden and the Red Sea ports. She was properly manned and fully equipped in every respect. She had a general cargo. She had two compasses—one aft and one on the bridge. The bridge compass was the standard one. I do not know when they were last adjusted; but the compasses—I have no complaint to make about them. Nothing unusual occurred on the voyage to Aden or from Aden to Suakin. At Aden I took on board an Arab pilot. He was taken on board to assist in navigating the Red Sea. He held certificates from captains of steamers and men-of-war. He held no Government certificate. I bought three charts of the Red Sea at Aden, and borrowed another from a pilot at Aden, and two of them were Admiralty charts; and they had been corrected up to 1878. The chart I returned at Aden was a chart of the whole Red Sea from Babel Mandeb up to Jedda. I could not say if this chart (produced) was one of those I had on board. This chart is Red Sea Sheet No. 4. I had a chart similar to this one. The chart I had at Suakin was a similar chart to this. I steamed to Suakin through the eastern passage. I arrived at Suakin at half-past five in the evening. When we went into Suakin, I was on the bridge with the pilot, and all hands were at their stations. I arrived at Suakin on the 20th May last, and I left on the 23rd, after discharging some cargo there.

Now, tell us what occurred?

We left at 7 o'clock in the morning. It was hazy. It is usual to have it hazy in the Red Sea during the South-west Monsoon. I consulted with the pilot about going through the Southern Channel, as it is customary for all steamers to do so, and he assured me that he was well acquainted with the channel. I went on the bridge with the pilot and requested the chief officer to go aloft and keep a look-out. Besides that, two men were placed on the topsail yards and two forward in the bows. The chief officer was relieved at 8 o'clock by the third officer. The second officer was on the bridge with me and the pilot. We sighted several reefs and steered always clear of them, till at past nine. I had to go down for a necessary purpose and told the second officer to keep a good look-out and listen to the pilot's orders, he being in charge. As soon as I came off the bridge, coming into the engine-room, I found the ship heeling over slightly. I went on the bridge and found the engines reversed and saw a deep-water reef close to her. I sounded and found four fathoms of water. Then the engines went ahead again, and steamed to the north-east; and at 11 we o'clock set our course to the eastern channel, as the weather was getting thicker. I gave orders to the chief officer to sound. He sounded the ballast tank and well and reported to me that she was making no water. We proceeded on to Massowah, and arrived there on the 26th. Nothing occurred on the passage. We discharged cargo at Massowah.

Mr. Burder here objected to any further questions being put to the witness beyond the actual stranding.

Mr. Cooper said that under sec. 9 the Court was empowered to make any enquiries as to the whole voyage.

The captain then proceeded:—We left Massowah on the 29th and proceeded to Aden for coal. Nothing material occurred on the voyage. We arrived there on the 3rd June and left the same evening. I made no report on that occasion at Aden. I could not get ashore. I hurt my leg in Bombay before commencing the voyage, by a heavy fall. Before I left Aden on my outward voyage I saw the Health Officer there, who told me that if I did not take care and lay down, I might lose it. On my return voyage, when I came to Aden, I was laid up. After leaving Aden we steamed towards Bombay. When we were 420 miles from Aden, the chief engineer called me one night at half-past eleven and asked me if I would not put the ship's head to sea on account of the water in the bilge. I said yes, and told him to report it to the third officer. The third officer came after to my cabin door, and I give him the necessary order. After that he gave the chief engineer a hand pump and all the lascars we could spare. Then the chief engineer reported to me that the water had increased and that he would have to put the bilge-cock on.

Mr. Burder said this was not relevant to the enquiry, as the report of the Port Officer at Aden reported her water-tight.

Mr. Cooper:—We are going on regular.

Mr. Burder:—I think you are going on very irregular, else I should not object.

The captain continued:—I then told the chief engineer it would be best to have the donkey-boiler on deck. After he put the injector on, the chief engineer reported that the water was increasing, and that the fires were in danger of being drowned. I asked him if there was any danger of a boiler exploding. He said there was not. In the meantime the boats were got ready. After that the chief engineer reported one fire after another to be out, and when the engines stopped the water stopped coming in. After that the donkey-engine started pumping, and we got the water below the level of the fires, and we got steam up again. We then proceeded slowly to Aden. When I saw the water had decreased I thought the water must be coming through some of the pipes in connection with the engine. Then I put her back to Bombay. My officers and engineers protested against my doing so. As my chief engineer would not give me a decided answer as to where the water came from, I agreed with them under protest to go back to Aden. I then directed my course towards Aden, and arrived there on the 8th of June. I reported myself to the Port Officer there and to Lloyd's surveyor. I reported to the Port Officer that the ship had touched the ground off Suakin and that I put back as the ship was making water. I asked Lloyd's surveyor to appoint surveyors to examine her. They surveyed her and I sent their report to the Port Officer here. At Aden we had to take all the coals out of the bunker and repair several pipes.

Mr. Cooper here read the captain's letter accompanying the report, at Mr. Burder's request. The report itself stated that the bilge-pipes were out of order.

The captain continued: After I received the report I proceeded to Bombay and arrived there on the 25th June. Two days after, the ship was put on the patent slip. I saw her when on the slip. I have found no marks or scratches which she might have received while stranding off Suakin. I left the outer beacon at Suakin a little past seven o'clock in the morning. I did not go full-speed a-head when a little passed the beacon. I was going half-speed opposite the beacon. She went half-speed till she touched, and then she went full-speed astern. I left the bridge once between 11 o'clock and 9-30 for a few minutes. That was the only time I left the bridge, with the exception of once just before she struck. Up to 8 o'clock I was on the bridge alone with the pilot. The pilot and I could not understand one another, except the word "port" or "starboard." The pilot gave the orders to the succani. The course was altered very often as we passed the reefs. The course was altered at the outside four or five points of the compass. The general direction of the ship was easterly between east by north. I continued on that course until about nine o'clock. About nine I went steady east-south-east. I altered the course then to go through the southern channel. The second officer was then on the bridge. I cannot tell where I struck, unless I have the chart I had with me. There are many reefs which are not marked on the chart, I did not verify my position when I struck, nor had I any means of doing so. I had laid off a course on my chart before I struck. I called the pilot aft with an interpreter and asked him if I should go through the southern channel. He said I could, as he was perfectly acquainted with it. I altered my mind before I left Suakin. In a true course I do not think I was seven miles from Suakin when the ship struck. Up to the time of striking I did not use the lead, as it was of no use. I do not know how she was heading when she struck. I had left the bridge about a minute and a half when she struck. I felt a slight shock. It was one shock, and she heeled over. I could not give you an idea how much she heeled over. I was about the centre of the engine-room when this occurred. The engines were going ahead then. I at once went on the bridge. The engines were reversed before I went on the bridge. The second officer and pilot were on the bridge, and the chief and second officers came up with me. We had no consultation as to what should be done. I stopped the engines and hove the lead. She never went aground. She touched the edge of a reef. She did not remain stationary at all. The reversing of the engines gave her stern way.

Is it not a fact that you were advised to stop the engine and cast the lead, for fear of stepping off the reef and going into deep water before sounding the wells?

No.

Is it not a fact that the steamer was stationary, resting on the reef for several minutes?

No, after that we sounded and got four fathoms of water. I never put the steamer astern a second time after heaving the lead. When the ship heeled over I said to the chief engineer, who was on the other side of the deck, that there was something wrong with the engines. He said nothing, but rushed down. I was not told to look over the side.

Will you tell us your opinion of the cause of the ship striking?

She struck on an unknown reef. I know it is alleged by some of the officers that I was partly intoxicated at the time. There is no truth in that. A preliminary enquiry was made by the owners in Bombay. This is a copy of the report I made to the Port Officer at Aden. (Report read.) I have seen the engineer's log-book, but have never looked inside. The reason I went at half-speed for two hours was on account of the hazy weather and the sun being in front of us. I am sure the telegraph showed this.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said:—Our owners supply their captains with charts. The captain is not responsible for having the proper charts on board. It is the captain's duty to ask for the proper charts. When I left Bombay for Suakin I could not get them. I tried for them at Cooper Madon's, Hormusjee's and Thacker Vining's. I had two old charts, sheets Nos. 3 and 4, but they were condemned ones, and I had two new charts, sheets Nos. 3 and 4. My bad leg did interfere with the performance of my duty in the voyage from Suakin to Bombay. I could not walk through the pain, and besides that I hurt myself inside. I did go ashore at Suakin.

Were you not able to dance at Suakin?

I never danced in my life. I did go ashore at Massowah. I spent a few hours ashore. I went by train to see the fortifications. I could walk up from my cabin on to the bridge sometimes; but could not stand long.

During the voyage you were a tetotaller?

I never was in my life. (Laughter.)

You know people with fever do not take anything.

Don't they? I took very little to drink when I had the fever. When the ship struck I rushed on deck. I was not agitated, nor did I say to the chief officer, "Mein Gott, what is to be done?"

Have you ever been intoxicated on former occasions when in charge of this ship?

No. I am not in charge of the ship now.

Examined by Mr. Burder:—What was the reason of the ship making water after she left Aden?

The water came through the pumps. The faster they pumped, the faster the water came in. It is the chief engineer's duty to see to the pumps. The water coming into the ship then had nothing to do with the ship running aground at Suakin. All the entries in this log are made by the chief officer. On the 23rd the entries were made by the chief officer. The figures indicating the speed the ships went that day are also made by the chief officer. The wording here is touched lightly. I did not tell him to make such an entry. Those words are his own composition. The fact of her running on to the reef stopped her way, and therefore the reversal of the engines would take effect so much sooner. It is usual to take a Red Sea pilot in those ports and on the African side. I used Ali, the storekeeper, as an interpreter to speak with the pilot. When I arrived at Massowa I took steps to see if the ship's bottom was injured. I engaged a diver. He reported that no damage was done whatever, and after that Ali went down. I have been ten years in the service of this company. I injured my leg when the ship was lying in the Prince's Dock while the agent was coming on board, and I went to give him my hand. The gangway ladder is of brass, and I slipped and fell, injured my right leg, and was hurt inside also. One wound in the leg is still unhealed.

Where was the chart you borrowed from the pilot at Aden?

After I left Suakin it was aft on the skylight. It was there when I and the chief officer consulted it.

Mr. Little then re-examined witness in detail on points brought out in evidence.

The case was then adjourned till to-day at 13 o'clock.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, Captain J. Reeves, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers —

FOR LONDON.

Mr H E Thomson	Commander Chas Lindsay, R N
Mrs Pollock and 3 children	Mr Finigan
Mr C J Sibold	Lieut Henry A Hatchard
Mr C W Sibold	Mr and Mrs T G Maidment
Mr Stleger	Surgn Major A Gilligan
Mrs R N Clark	Lieut T Webster
Mr G Manson	Master Moreton
Mr Leonard Gill	Mr L P Pugh
Mr S W Bolton	Mr E S Arnold
Surgn H M Brabazon	Captain Travers
Lieut J Phillips	Mr R B Moorhead
Mr W Criper	Mr and Mrs W Francis
Lieut Ranken	Mr L A Davies
Mr H B St Leger	Mr and Miss Heenan
Mr A Boon	Mr E Harley
Mr A Crisp	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr C A White	Lieut-Col J H Meiklejohn
Mr and Mrs Lyall and child	Mr W R Phillips
Mr T A Innes	Mr Lawson
Revd W H Bray	Mr Arthur
Mr and Mrs Hobson	Mr C L Robertson
Col Palmer	Mr C L Weber
Col H H H Hallett	Mr and Mrs A Graves
Mr J G Jopp	Lieut T F B Renny Tailyour
Mr Innes	Col Fellowes
Mr A Mackenzie	Col Hallows
Mr S Whiteaway	Mr F Buckland
Mr H I Lloyd	Mr Lewis S Moss
Capt Blyth	Mr Truffar Bahadoor
Mr G A S B Broune	Dr Keatley
Mr W Fox Strangeways	Mr Moore
Mr W G Wood	Mr Chas J Rogers
Mr C H Espley	Mr A Field
Mr R A Moore	Mr C Rivett
Mr J Macpherson	Mr O Burne
Mr and Mrs Brodhurst	Mr H S Emam
Dr Handerson	Mr P Pfleiderer

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Siam, Captain H. G. Weighell, 30th July—
FOR LONDON—Master Sidney Murrell, and Mr E Howell.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr E Robertson.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr F C Murray.

Per s.s. Peninsular, Captain J. Orman, 6th August—
FOR BRINDISI—Mr T C Plowden, Mr and Mrs Pedler, Mr Justice Trevelyan, Dr P J Freyer, Mr C R Martindin, Mr E T Lloyd, C S, Mrs J Kennedy, Depy Surg-Genl W R Rice, Mr S Hartwell, Mr J H Munro, Mr R Morris, Mr J Cleghorn, Mr A C Shadler, Mr H F Holland, Mr C Cuthberton, Mr R Castle, Surg-Maj and Mrs E W Young, Mr R Wall, Mr J Copeland, Dr. P. J. Freyer, Mrs. Monaghan and child, Surgn-Major J G Kellie, Mr Campbell Thomson, Mr J D Goldingham, Mr W Young, Mr S B Murray, and Mr G Spooner.
FOR LONDON—Mr R Barton, Mr Robert Roscoe, Mr and Mrs F Kilvert, Mr John Phillips, Mr J R Reid, Mr A Lawson, Miss Patterson, Mr Henry Smith, Mr Henderson, Mr E H Taylor, and Mr J Stott.

THE Government of the French Republic has notified in the "Journal Officiel" of the 14th April last that the competitive trials of methods and appliances for the decorticating of rhea and ramie fibre held at Paris in the month of September 1888 under the control of the French Ministry of Agriculture will be resumed during the month of August next.

PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE EARL OF FIFE.

THE Court Circular, under date Windsor, June says:—

"The Queen gave yesterday her consent with much pleasure and satisfaction to the engagement of her Majesty's beloved granddaughter the Princess Louise of Wales to the Earl of Fife. Lord Fife was received by the Queen on his arrival last evening."

There were numerous callers at Marlborough House on June 28 to offer their congratulations to Princess Louise of Wales upon her betrothal to the Earl of Fife. The latter arrived at Marlborough House at two o'clock, at the same time as the Prince of Wales arrived from Windsor, and he remained with Princess Louise and the Prince's family for some time. The Earl has had numerous congratulations from his many friends abroad and at home.

A report that the marriage of Princess Louise of Wales and the Earl of Fife will be celebrated within a few weeks is, it is stated, without any foundation in fact, for there is no probability that the wedding will take place before next spring, and, indeed, the preliminary arrangements of various kinds will occupy several months.

THE "WORLD'S" IDEA.

"Atlas," in the World, writing with reference to the betrothal says:—The Prince of Wales has all along set his heart on the match, and the realisation of his wishes will allow of the engagements of his younger daughters to take place. I have reason to believe that they will both marry foreign princes, and not English noblemen, and that announcements of their betrothals will rapidly follow their sister's marriage, if they are not made even sooner. Though, it is said, Lord Fife has made certain conditions as to his positions and that of his wife, two of which are that she is to be styled Countess of Fife and not Princess, and that she is to have no lady-in-waiting, she will always be the daughter of the Heir-Apparent, and one day Princess Royal of England.

THE COUNTRY SHE LOVES SO WELL.

The Prince of Wales presided at a luncheon at Sandringham on July 2, in connection with a sale of sheep and stock, and at which some six hundred persons were present. Mr. Chaplin, in proposing the health of the Prince, referred to the approaching union of the Princess Louise with one of the Queen's subjects as a matter in which they all felt the deepest interest, and which they sincerely hoped would lead to the happiness not only of the distinguished couple, but also to that of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The toast and these sentiments were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Prince of Wales, in responding, said: Mr. Chaplin has mentioned the name of the Princess of Wales and our eldest daughter, who is about to be married. I beg in their names to return you my most sincere thanks, and to assure you all that this marriage is one most gratifying and pleasing to us, because in the first place it is one of mutual affection. The Princess and myself, as parents, rejoice to think that our daughter will be able to continue to live in her own country, and will have the opportunity of frequently coming to this county and revisiting that home here which she and we love so well.

LORD FIFE.

There are few greater landowners in Scotland than Lord Fife. The most picturesque tract of Scotch Highlands scenery is his, in the clear and bracing air of which, says the *Daily News*, he seeks and finds the solace and retirement that is necessary after the enervating festivities of the London season. Duff House, his principal seat, lies close to the quiet county town of Banff, and near by the efflux of the river Deveron into the Moray Firth. In the Rev. Charles Cordiner's letters on the antiquities and scenery of the north of Scotland, addressed to Thomas Pennant, the well-known tourist, published in 1780, he says of this mansion. It certainly has much grandeur, with its grounds and trees and very fine architecture, but the general effect will be much more magnificent and pleasing when the colonnades and wings are added. Fluted columns of the Corinthian and composite orders support cornices that are adorned with the most elaborate and beautiful carvings, and embellished by statues highly ornamented. The excellence of the workmanship becomes the more conspicuous the more attentively it is surveyed, and has contributed not a little to the expense of 40,000*l.* which Duff House has now cost.

DUFF HOUSE.

It may be said in passing that Duff House has never to this day been fully completed by the addition of the colonnades and wings referred to. Cordiner goes on to tell his correspondent:—

Since you were in this quarter a very large and elegant apartment has been opened for the library, a well-proportioned room betwixt 60 and 70 feet in length. It is already stored with some thousands of choice volumes. There are also fine collections of portraits of eminent persons, which prove a suitable accompaniment to the cabinet containing an extensive collection of Roman and British coins, medals, &c. The library, extending from the whole breadth of the building, commands from the windows a charming prospect of the ocean down to Banff and the new bridge of seven arches thrown over the River Deveron. From the south there is a fine and extensive view into the country and the pleasure grounds along the banks of the river.

In Elginshire the Earl is the owner of another seat, Innes House. His principal London residence is No 4, Cavendish Square, but he has a charming country residence, Sheen House, near Richmond, commanding a splendid view of the famous park. The present Earl's father purchased a good deal of landed property, and among other places acquired the pretty little property of Eden, then belonging to Mr. (now Sir) Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, closely adjoining the Duff House property. The Prince of Wales has on more than one occasion been his lordship's guest at the palatial shooting lodge that lies nestling in the blue hills of the Braemar Highlands—Mar Lodge.

AN OLD HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN.

Lord Fife, writes a London correspondent, is one of the few noblemen north of the Border, who keep up something of the old Highland chieftain style. When he goes north to Mar Lodge he is received by a body of kilted retainers, who escort him to his home with perhaps less of savage display than accompanied the home-coming of his ancestors in the good old times, but still with more of patriarchal splendour than is at all customary among the prosaic race of Highland peers of to-day. During dinner the guests are regaled by the strains of that instrument so dear to the heart of the Gael, but which to Saxon ears is most charming at a distance—the bagpipes. Last year when Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the American millionaire assumed for a short time the style of a Highland laird he provided the same entertainment for his guests who were preceded into the dining-room by a couple of Highland pipers, one of whom afterwards, I believe, accompanied Mr. Carnegie to America. It is, I believe, practically settled that the Queen will give Lord Fife a rise in the peerage, and the probability is that he will be made a Duke.

The Royal betrothal has, writes another London correspondent, proved extremely popular. A little grumbling one hears, perhaps, as to the fact that the lucky man should, for the second time, be a Scotch peer, and people are looking about to see if there are no English peers who would make suitable husbands, for the remaining unmarried Princesses. I think I may safely forecast an alliance of this kind for the Princess Victoria of Teck, who is admittedly the belle of the Royal family. The only other remark in the nature of a grumble which I have heard came from the daughter of a very well-known Marquis, who asked "If the men can marry Princesses, why can't we girls marry Princes?"

MR. LABOUCHERE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Labouchere writes in *Truth*:—"I congratulate the bride and the bridegroom, and trust that they will be happy. But when—as I saw stated in the newspaper—we are told that the marriage consecrates the union between the descendants of Macduff and the British Royal Family, I smile. Lord Fife is no more a descendant of Macduff than I am of Macbeth. He is the descendant of a Scotch Jacobite pedlar, who made his fortune, and who was created the Earl of Fife and Lord Macduff in the Peerage of Ireland in 1759. His name being Duff, he was the son or Max of Duff, but this Duff was no relation to Shakespeare's Macduff." He adds: "According to the daily papers Lord Fife has six regular seats." The real truth is that he has only two country residences, New Mar Lodge, near Braemar, and Duff House, Banffshire, Innes House, his place in Morayshire, has always been let for many years past. I hear that Lord Fife is to be given a Dukedom when he marries Louise of Wales, and, at the same time, Prince Henry of Battenberg will be created Duke of Kent.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	54 40	59 24	56 67	50 6
" 21, Sunday.....	...	...	...	0 32
" 22, Monday ...	0 32	0 43	0 45	...
Total...	54 72	59 67	57 12	50 38
Total of corresponding date last year...	40 46	34 5	37 89	37 65
Total of corresponding date of 1887...	52 62	52 9	48 71	50 55

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S.

BY command of the Queen a levee was held on Saturday, 29th ult., at St. James's Palace, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty. Presentations to His Royal Highness at this Court are by the Queen's pleasure considered as equivalent to presentations to Her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, [accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales, attended by his gentlemen-in-waiting, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the Garden Entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House shortly before two o'clock.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived from Gloucester House, attended by Colonel Fitz-George.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the other members of the Royal Family, entered the Throne Room at two o'clock.

The diplomatic and general circles were well attended.

The following were among the 170 presentations made to the Prince of Wales, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and submitted for Her Majesty's approval:—

Anstey, Lieut-Col T H, RE.
Adamson, Maj Charles Henry Ellison, Madras Staff Corps (Burma Commission).
Berkeley, Mr. Earnest J L, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Zanzibar.
Blair, Lieut-Gen James, CB, VC, Bombay Cavalry.
Cox, Bt Col and Brig-Gen Alexander Temple, CB, Madras Staff Corps.
Carnegy, Lieut-Gen Alexander, CB, Bombay Staff Corps.
Dunn, Capt, DSO, Bengal Staff Corps.
Ditmas, Lieut Alfred Robinson, Madras Staff Corps.
Edwardes, Lieut S M, 2nd (PWO) Grenadiers Bo I.
Edwardes, Maj-Gen Stanley, CB, Bombay Army.
Farrell, Deputy Surg-Gen George, CB, Bengal Medical Service.
Fraser, Lieut-Gen the Hon Sir David, KCB.
Gambier, Capt Claude, 5th Punjaub Cavalry.
Hastings, Capt Edward Spence, DSO, MS Corps, Burma Military Police.
Morris, Mr Muncherjee Eduljee.
Macartney, Lieut H F T, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal.
More-Molyneux, Capt G H, Bengal Staff Corps.
M'Queen, Col John Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Bengal Staff Corps, on being granted Distinguished Service Reward.
MacLean, Brig-Gen Charles Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, on appointment as Consul-General in Khorassan and Sistan, Persia.
Nicolay, Lieut-Col F W, 2nd Batt 2nd Goorkhas.
Robertson, Lieut G A, 15th Bengal Cavalry.
Radford, Maj, 4th Punjaub Infantry.
Yate, Lieut F H, 5th Punjaub Cavalry.

A large number of noblemen and gentlemen attended the levee.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

IN the Divorce Court before Mr. Justice Butt the case of Fenton *vs.* Fenton and Coward was heard on the 1st inst.

Alexander Bulstrode Fenton petitioned for the dissolution of his marriage with Janie Parke Fenton, whose maiden name was Newmarch, on the ground of her adultery with Richard Courtney Coward. The respondent and the co-respondent pleaded a denial of the charge against them.

Mr. Middleton appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Searle for the respondent; Mr. Powles for the co-respondent.

The evidence of the petitioner was to the effect that he was a major in the Madras Staff Corps, and that he and the respondent were married at the English Church, Simla, in 1884. They cohabited at various places in India down to August, 1886, when he was ordered to Burma, and she remained in India. In April, 1887, the respondent gave birth to the only child of the marriage. Mrs. Fenton came to this country last year, arriving here in November, when she took up her residence in his mother's house at Lymington. He came to England invalided in December and joined his wife. He noticed a coldness on her part towards him; but they were together at Lymington till February of the present year, when she left for London, stating that she was going to see a friend. In her absence from Lymington he intercepted a correspondence which caused him to charge her with infidelity as soon as she returned. She admitted the truth of the charge, and he at once communicated with her parents, who came and took her to their home. The superintendent of a London hotel gave evidence that the respondent and the co-respondent stayed at the hotel in February last, and passed there as Mr. and Mrs. Courtney. The solicitor for the petitioner stated that the co-respondent had admitted to him that, having met Mrs. Fenton at two or three dances, he knew she was a married women. The co-respondent was a gentleman of no occupation. There was no cross-examination of the witnesses for the petitioner.

Decree *nisi*, with costs, against the co-respondent, the petitioner to have the custody of the child of the marriage.

ORIENTAL SWINDLERS IN FRANCE.

THE tribunal of Dijon has had to pass judgment upon a curious case. Two men claiming to be natives of Delhi and learned in all the mysteries of Oriental medicine have in the past winter honoured Dijon with their presence. With them, acting as interpreter, was a former soldier of the Indian army, who in his capacity as interpreter proclaimed that they were in possession of a priceless secret by which the blessing of good sight could be restored to the short-sighted, and even to the blind. These Hindoo doctors, with their swarthy faces, yellow turbans, and solemn aspect, were not without clients, but the miraculous ointment forming their remedy was both costly and complicated. There were secret ingredients in it of course, but one element had to be supplied by the patient, and was, in fact, a diamond worth at least 400*l.* This jewel the Orientals professed to dissolve and transform into carbon. But there are sceptics everywhere, and the police of Dijon have very little faith in such therapeutical chemistry as was professed by Pakeroula and Theoula. The Hindoo doctors when invited to perform their process of the carbonisation of the diamond were unable to comply with the request of the magistrates. The "Old Soldier" of the Indian army, with the proverbial astuteness of his class, disappeared, and left the judges, who did not know Hindi, and the magic doctors, who did not know French, to explain matters as best they could. After some days of violent gesticulation, the Ministry of Justice found an interpreter, and one of his early efforts in translation has been a version in the native language of the magic doctors of the decision of the court to send them to gaol for the next six months. The problem of dissolving diamonds will, says the *Manchester Guardian*, bear further study.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Sir H M Plowden, BCS
Mr R T Burney, BCS
Mr G E Jones, B
Mr A Herbage, B
Mr E W Arundell, B
Mr W B Christie, B
Mr A T Corder, B
Mr G C Mills, B
Mr. A Learmouth, B
Lt-Col J B Sparks, B
Lieut J J Cronin, B
Lieut T H Smith, B
Srg-Maj G S A Ranking, B
Srg-Maj T Molony, MD
Lieut-Col C C Campbell, DSO, MSC
Lieut W E Wimble, MSC

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J A Devenish, B, 6 mo
Col A S H Holmes, BSC, 6 mo
Capt E A Young, BSC, 2 mo
Capt G B Renny, BSC, 60 days
Col C J O Chambers, MSC, 2 mo
Col J K Clubley, MSC, 4 mo
Lieut E C W Mackenzie-Kennedy, MSC, 1 mo
Lieut W N M. Cooke, MSC, 107 days
Mr H F Silcock, Bo, 3 mo 21 days
Mr T Hart Davies, Bo, 6 mo, SC
Capt E C Kellie, Bo SC, 3 mo
Lieut C J Melliss, Bo SC, 4 mo
Lieut C M H Merriman, Bo SC, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W Chadwick, B
Mr J Harvey, B
Capt F G Delamain, BSC

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 20th July 1889:—

	Ghadechi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chilal.	Jetpur.
	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.
Previously reported	15 94	10 37	23 7	12 16	17 6	13 62
On the 20th July	2 35	5 17	2 96	...	1 14	4 83
Total up to date	18 29	15 54	26 3	12 16	18 20	18 45

THE SHAH IN LONDON.

THE Shah has arrived on his second visit to this country, and has received an enthusiastic welcome. On Sunday, June 30, his Majesty, at Antwerp, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, went on board the Victoria and Albert, and was received by Sir H. D. Wolff and Sir J. M'Neill. The King took leave of his guest, and at 5-30 p.m. the Victoria and Albert left for the Thames. He was met at Gravesend on Monday by the Prince of Wales, who had gone down on board the Thames steamer, the Duke of Edinburgh. The Shah's passage up the Thames on board this steamer was almost a triumphal progress. Escorted by two torpedo boats, the steamer left Gravesend at half-past three under a royal salute from Tilbury Fort. A large number of steamers, yachts, and other craft had assembled to greet them. Luncheon was served in the saloon of the river boat, the Prince of Wales and the Shah sitting down together, all the Persian attendants waiting upon them bareheaded. The saloon deck had been converted into a tent, with a canopy of Oriental silks, in delicate shades of terra-cotta and green, relieved by broad stripes of soft white muslin. Rich curtains of Indian silk were looped back at intervals along the sides, while red curtains, fringed with gold, depended from the canopy. The deck was covered with Persian carpets, and flowers and palms gave effect to the luxurious furniture. A royal salute was fired from the Tower as the Shah passed. All the bridges were thronged with people, and the Embankment was lined by crowd all the way from Blackfriars to Westminster.

The Shah reached Westminster pier at ten minutes to six, and was received by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Henry of Battenberg. Entering a carriage with the Prince of Wales and Princes Edward and George, the Shah drove off to Buckingham Palace, escorted by Life Guards. In the Palace he was received by the Princess of Wales and her three daughters. After being conducted to the private apartments prepared for him the Shah dined in private.

His Majesty is accompanied by Vazirs.—Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, styled Amin-us-Sultan, Grand Vazir; Mirza Ali Khan, styled Amin-ud-Dowleh, President of the Council; Ali Kuli Khan, styled Mukhber-ud-Dowler, Minister of the Public Instruction.

Amirs of the Court.—Mohammad-Ali-Khan, styled Amin-us Sultaneh, Chief Chamberlain; Mehdi Kuli Khan, styled Majid-ud-Dowleh, High Steward (Intendant); Mohammad Hassan Khan, styled Etimad-us-Sultaneh, Grand Master of the Ceremonies; Gholam Husain Khan, styled Amin-Khalvat, Secretary to the Shah; Gholam Husain Khan, styled Sedig-us-Sultaneh, First Chamberlain; Dr. Tholozan, Chief Special Physician.

Military Officers.—Jehangir Khan, styled Minister of Sciences; Amir Tuman; Abul Kasim Khan, styled Nasir-ul-Mulk, General Aide-de-Camp; Mirza Abdullah Khan, General; Mirza Mohammad Khan, General; Abul Hasan Khan, General; Ahmed Khan, General; Mirza Nizam, styled Muhandassul Mamalek, General Aide-de-Camp; M le General Antoine Kitabgi Khan, Directeur General des Douanes Persanes.

Chamberlains.—Gholam Husain Khan Kajar, Mohammad Bager Khan, Mehdi Khan, Akber Khan, Shapur Khan Kajar, Hasan Khan, Murtiza Khan, Mir Muhhammad Khan, Gholam Ali Khan, Chief Page; Mirza Abul-Vahab, styled Fakha-ul-Attiba; Hybinnet Khan, Court Special Dentist.

RECEPTION AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Tuesday, 2nd inst., the Shah held a reception of the Diplomatic Corps at Buckingham Palace at half-past eleven. The Ministers commenced to arrive at eleven o'clock, and entered the palace by the south gate. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards with their band was stationed in the quadrangle of the palace. The Shah was attired in full uniform, and was attended by the great officers of the Queen's household, and the Lord Equerry-in-Waiting, the Master of the Household, Master of the Horse, and the Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department. The reception was fully attended. Among those present were the French, Russian, German, Turkish, Austrian, and Spanish Ambassadors, with their secretaries and attaches, the Ministers of America, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Greece, &c. Before twelve o'clock the various members of her Majesty's Government commenced to arrive, and entered the place by the private entrance in Buckingham Palace Road. All the Ministers wore levee uniform, and were introduced to the Shah by Lord Lathom, the Lord Chamberlain. Among the earliest arrivals were Lord Cross, Mr. Ritchie, Baron Henry de Worms, Mr. Stuart Rendel, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Cranbrook, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Stanhope, Lord Wolseley, and other members of the head-quarters staff of the army, Mr. Akers-Douglas, chief Conservative Whip, and Mr. Goschen. Lord Halsbury, in full costume as Lord Chancellor, followed by the mace, was present. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Goschen, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and the remainder of the Cabinet also attended as well as all the minor officers of the Government, including the Whips and the Junior Lords of the Treasury. Immense crowds assembled round the palace, watching the arrivals and departures.

VISIT TO THE QUEEN.

On the same day the Shah paid a visit to the Queen at Windsor. At a quarter past twelve the State carriage to convey the Shah to Paddington arrived, and shortly afterwards a royal carriage left the palace, conveying Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Master of the Horse to Paddington Station to receive the Shah on his arrival there. The Shah left the palace by the Grand Gates at about half-past twelve. He was seated on the right of Prince Edward, who wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, and who had arrived at the palace some ten minutes earlier. Prince Malcom Khan occupied the front seat in the carriage, which was an open one, drawn by four horses with postillions and outriders in scarlet livery. In the second State carriage were Lord de Ros, Lord-in-Waiting, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, and Sir Henry Rawl

entrance was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Christian. Her Majesty wore the insignia of the Persian Order of the Rising Sun; and looked in excellent health and spirits. She was attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, the Earl of Lathom, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the Duke of Portland, General Sir F. Ponsonby, Major-General Sir J. Cowell, and other members of the royal household. When the Shah alighted, her Majesty stepped forward and shook hands with him, and warmly greeted her grandson, Prince Edward. Conducted by the officers of State, the two Sovereigns passed through the great corridor, lined by the Yeomen of the Guard and the Queen's Indian attendants, to the Palace dining-room, where luncheon was served, the ladies and gentlemen of the suites being at the same time entertained in the Waterloo Chamber. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Lieutenant Godfrey, played during luncheon.

The Shah took leave of the Queen at three o'clock, and before leaving Windsor was, by his own special desire, driven to the Prince Consort's mausoleum at Frogmore, where he deposited a wreath on the tomb of "his dear friend." His Majesty, with Prince Edward, returned to the great Western station at twenty minutes to four, loudly cheered during their slow journey along Park Street and High Street, and the special train again started for London.

AT THE OPERA.

On his return to Buckingham Palace the Shah dined alone, according to his custom, and afterwards drove in state to the Royal Opera Covent Garden. By eight o'clock the Mall was thronged with sightseers as far as Marlborough Gate. Pall Mall also presented a scene of great animation, the clubs being brilliantly lighted and crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The Guard's Monument in Waterloo Place and the steps of St. Martin's Church were centres of popular attraction, and the whole length of Long Acre as far as Bow Street was for more than an hour a dense mass of people and of carriages on their way to the opera. It was not until nine o'clock that the gates of Marlborough House were thrown open to allow the passage of three royal carriages, in which were seated the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their sons and daughters. Escorted by a troop of the 2nd Life Guards, their Royal Highnesses made their way to Covent Garden, amid the cheers of the people. Half an hour later the Shah's equipage appeared with a similar escort, and preceded by a royal carriage with the great officers of State. His Majesty was scarcely discernible in the dusk, though the cheering was not wanting in volume or heartiness, and impelled him to make many acknowledgments by waves of the hand.

Inside the Royal Italian Opera House presented perhaps the most brilliant spectacle that has ever been seen at Covent Garden. Under ordinary conditions the House makes a remarkable show; that night it was superb. In the middle of the grand tier six boxes had been thrown into one, forming a magnificent apartment. Above were draped yellow and white festoons of silk, in the centre of which the emblem of the lion and sun was conspicuous, while strings of roses depended from the top: exquisite bouquets were ranged along the front of this huge box, behind were mirrors, sofas, and endless flowers. But it was not only for the royal domain that the resources of the neighbouring Covent Garden Market had been drawn upon. In every box, in pit, ground, and first tier, two beautiful bouquets had been placed with long silken, ribbons hanging over the cushion, and the effect was superlatively fine, when the flowers formed, as it were, a rampart to the dress and jewels of the ladies and the uniform and Court attire of the men.

The Shah sat in the centre of the royal box, with the Princess of Wales on his right and Princess Louise on his left. Next to the Princess Louise were the Princes of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince George of Wales, and Princess Louise of Wales, behind whom on the extreme left was her fiancee, the Earl of Fife. Prince Edward sat on the right of his mother, with Princess Maud of Wales, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and Princess Victoria of Wales next, on the extreme right. In attendance were the Duke of Portland (Master of the Horse), the Earl of Lathom (Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of Radnor, Lord Lewisham, Lord Colville of Culross, &c. As a matter of course, while the opera band played the English and Persian national anthems the whole audience rose and faced the illustrious party. Then the house was seen in its utmost splendour, and the magnificence of the spectacle reached its culminating point.

THE SHAH IN THE CITY.

The Shah paid a visit in state on Wednesday, 3rd inst., to the City of London, and was received at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation. The morning was very dull; but as early as half-past nine sightseers commenced arriving from all parts of London to take up the most favourable positions for the purpose of witnessing the procession. The Mall in St. James's Park was crowded, particularly round the gates of Buckingham Palace. At ten o'clock the police commenced to divert the traffic, and shortly afterwards the military, both mounted and foot, began to arrive and take up their position. By the large gates of Buckingham Palace a guard of honour of the 2nd Life Guards was mounted, and the Life Guards, band was also present. The 1st and 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards lined the route from the palace along St. James's Mall and Pall Mall, as far as the War Office. Guards of honour of the 19th Hussars were stationed opposite Marlborough House gates, with their band, and along Pall Mall. The 1st and 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards extended from the War Office, Cockspur Street, along the Strand to the Lowther Arcade. The 12th Lancers with band, were stationed opposite the National Gallery the 2nd Royal Scots from the Arcade to St. Mary's Church in Strand, and the 1st Devonshire from thence Fleet Street, the Brigade Royal Horse Artillery supplying the mounted guard from Newcastle Street. At 11-20 the guard of honour, which was supplied by the 2nd Coldstream Guards with band, marched up and took position at the Quadrangle.

The Prince of Wales left Marlborough House at a quarter to twelve for Buckingham Palace to join the Shah's procession. He was in full uniform, and was accompanied by an escort of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The Princess of Wales, with Prince Edward and Prince George and Princess Louise of Wales, left Marlborough House in an open carriage, drawn by four horses with outriders, and escorted by the Royal Horse Guards for the Guildhall. A second carriage followed with the suite. The Princess was cordially cheered along the route. At 12·15 the grand gates at the palace were thrown open, and the royal procession started for the city. The cortege was composed of seven state carriages. In the first were seated the Shah, the Prince of Wales, the Persian Minister, and Grand Vazir. The carriage was open, and drawn by four horses with postillions and outriders, and escorted by a field-officer's escort of the 2nd Life Guards under Colonel Leigh. The second carriage contained Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Lord De Ros, and one of the Persian suite. The other five carriages followed with the remainder of the Shah's suite. Along the Mall his Majesty met with a most enthusiastic reception, and repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments. At Marlborough House the crowd was very dense, as well as in Pall Mall. A large number of the houses and clubs in Pall Mall were draped, and the windows were occupied by fashionably dressed people waiting to see the Shah go by. At the War Office a large stand had been erected. This was covered with crimson cloth, and crowded with ladies and officials. The various bands stationed at intervals along the route played the Persian March as the state carriage containing the Shah passed, the troops at the same time presenting arms. At Trafalgar Square and on the steps of St. Martin's Church immense crowds had gathered, and they cheered very lustily. The Shah appeared much pleased with his reception, and repeatedly touched his fez. The Strand was also crowded with a cheering multitude, but it was noticeable here and throughout the route that the heartiest outbursts were reserved for the Princess of Wales. There was no regular display of bunting in the Strand, and it was not until the confines of the city were reached that the decorations proper commenced.

At Ludgat Circus there was an immense crowd, but not nearly so large as on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's Show. A wide round space was kept clear by a company of Hussars, and during the interval of waiting for his Imperial Highness the band of the 60th Rifles performed a selection of music. As along the other points of the route, every available window was crowded. The Shah passed through the Circus at half-past twelve, and was received with a hearty cheer by the assembled thousands. The royal princes who preceded the Shah were also enthusiastically cheered. The streets leading to Guildhall were lined by the Northampton Regiment and the Grenadier Guards, and overhead garlands of flowers hung from Venetian posts with flags.

The Guildhall Library, where the Persian monarch received the casket, was at an early hour crowded with most fashionable people; among the first to arrive of the royal party being the, Duke of Cambridge, who went in with a group of Ministers, including Lord Cranbrook, the Duke of Rutland, Mr. Stanhope, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Cross, and Mr. Goschen. Among other distinguished personages were Mr. Chamberlain and his wife, Lord Derby, Lady Burdett-Coutts, the Solicitor-General, and the Greek Minister, who was resplendent in gold. Three large chairs were placed at the north end of the library for the Shah and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The American Minister arrived at half-past twelve, and was received with cheers. At the same moment the first signal came that the Shah had entered the city, and at a quarter to one the heralds announced that the procession had arrived.

The Lord Mayor received the Shah, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the royal family at the entrance to the library, and upon entering the building the Persian monarch took a seat on the right of the Lord Mayor and the Prince of Wales on the left. The presentation of the casket then took place, the address being of the usual complimentary character.

THE SHAH'S SPEECH.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, who interpreted the Shah's reply, said that his Majesty desired to make known his very great satisfaction at the kindly sentiments that had been expressed in the address. He had also been greatly impressed since his arrival in this country with the cordiality that all classes had shown him, and especially with the marvellous display of popular enthusiasm that he had witnessed to-day in his passage from the West. He observed that the friendship of England and Persia was not a thing of yesterday, but an institution hallowed by the course of centuries, and was for the mutual benefit of the two nations. His Majesty was also impressed with the very highest opinion of the power, and industry, and position that England held in the scale of nations. From his visit on the former and on the present occasion, he hoped that the acquaintance and trust between the two countries would enter upon a new era, that their relations would be to their mutual advantage, and would be confirmed and extended as time went on, and would bear fruits for future generation to reap. In conclusion, he wished to express his feelings of extreme gratification at the wonderful reception he had had from all classes in the city of London.

LUNCHEON AT GUILDHALL.

A luncheon was given at Guildhall after the presentation, to which over eight hundred guests had been invited. Brilliantly decorated with trophies of flags, in which were conspicuous the colours of Persia, green, emblazoned in gold with the emblem of the lion and sun, draped in parts with scarlet, and adorned with flowers, the ancient hall presented a scene which could hardly be paralleled in any other city in the world. Here, too, the arrangements were careful and well considered, and the great company were able to find their allotted places without the slightest difficulty. The Lord Mayor had on his right the Shah, next to whom sat the Lady Mayoress, and further on Prince Malcom Khan, the Persian Ambassador, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and members of the Imperial suite. On his lordship's left sat, in the order given, the Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales, Princess Christian, Prince Edward, Princess Victoria, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince George, Prince Christian, Prince Henry of Battenberg, Mrs. Benson, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lady Salisbury, and the Marquess of Salisbury. Seats were also occupied at the principal table by Mr. and Mrs. Goschen, Lord and Lady Cadogan, and other guests.

After luncheon the Lord Mayor first proposed the toast of "The Queen," and then "The Health of his Imperial Majesty, the Shah of Persia." He said:—

Since his Imperial Majesty was last among us he has taken some important steps towards the development of the wealth and the resources of his grand Empire, and also in the extension of liberty to his people; and these are acts which cannot fail to commend themselves to the English nation at large, and to secure for him our hearty goodwill. His Majesty has opened trade routes in his Empire, and has given free access up the Karun river to the commerce of the world. He has published a proclamation that no one shall be punished except by operation of law, and has granted full liberty of life and property to all his subjects. During his present visit to Europe he will avail himself of every opportunity to visit mercantile towns, in order to make himself acquainted with those industries which have made what we are, and some of which may possibly be adaptable to the character of his own country. He has established an Imperial Bank which will give mercantile facilities to other countries outside his dominions, and I believe he realises looking at geographical situations and the history of the past twenty-five years, that there are common and equal interests between his country and our own. We trust he will take back to Persia favourable impressions of England and of the good will of the British people, and I think I may assure him on your behalf as the Chief Magistrate of the City of London that we shall be glad to aid him in increasing the power of his country by the development of its great resources. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk by the whole company with cheers, the guests remaining standing for a few moments.

Prince Malcom Khan, replying at the Shah's desire and on his behalf, said:—His Imperial Majesty begs to propose the health of the Lord Mayor, and to express his thanks for the noble and magnificent hospitality which he has received in your city.

The Lord Mayor replied, and concluded by giving "The Health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family." The toast was drunk with musical honours, and enthusiastic cheers followed.

The Prince of Wales (who, on replying, was hailed with loud cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs) said:—

We are glad to think that we are able to assist to-day, for the second time, at this reception of his Majesty the Shah. (Cheers.) When, sixteen years ago, he came to our shores and was received within these hospitable walls, I little thought that perhaps we should again have a visit from his Majesty as the distance from Persia to our country is very great; but it must be a source of sincere gratification to us to think that the impression of his Majesty's first visit here was so great that he was anxious to renew his relation again with us. (Loud cheers.) Under any circumstances, we should have been glad to have afforded a hearty welcome to him; but I think we may do so doubly from the appreciation that we feel of his wish to come to us for a second time. (Cheers.) I sincerely hope that the stay of his Imperial Majesty in our country may be agreeable to him, and that, after a short visit to the objects of interests in this great metropolis, he will visit our great and important manufacturing towns, and, later, the two most important cities in Scotland, so that his Majesty may be able to carry away a favourable impression of our country; and I hope most sincerely that the good feeling and good accord, both political and commercial, may for ever remain between the two countries, if possible, even to a great degree than at present. (Cheers.) Before I sit down, my Lord Mayor, allow me, in the name of the Princess of Wales and myself to thank you cordially and sincerely for the kind congratulations you have offered us on the approaching marriage of our daughter. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) It is, my Lord Mayor, purely a marriage of affection—(renewed cheers)—and, therefore, one which makes us very happy, and our happiness and satisfaction are greatly enhanced by the manner in which it has been received by all our countrymen, and especially by you in the City of London. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next proposed the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," to which the Marquess of Salisbury replied. After some preliminary remarks, he said:—

You have dwelt, and dwelt in fitting terms, upon the happy turn of the internal and external policy of Persia, which, in his wisdom, our illustrious guest has given to the country over which he rules. It is the happiness of this country that what we desire for Foreign States is that which is of the greatest benefit to themselves, and that not out of any heroic or saintly character in ourselves, but because the wealth of foreign nations makes the commerce of Great Britain. And therefore, as well as for higher reasons, we watch with intense interest and sympathy the policy which his Majesty has inaugurated in Persia. We wish for it the greatest possible development. We wish the highest possible stage of prosperity for himself and his people. We hope that those communications with the outer world which are the condition of prosperity in this age will, under his rule, increase and multiply in his country—(hear, hear)—and we desire above all things that Persia shall not only be prosperous, but shall be strong—(loud cheers)—strong in her resources, strong in her preparations, strong in her alliances—(renewed cheers)—in order that she may pursue the peaceful path on which she has entered in security and tranquility. (Cheers.) And we entreat our illustrious guest to believe—and we are sure that when he has seen the seats of our northern industries that he will believe—that in seeking this commercial as well as political friendship, we are asking for no exclusive privileges for ourselves. (Cheers.) We are only asking for that freedom of trade and for that opportunity to prosper which we desire as much for all his subjects as for ourselves. (Cheers.) We believe and hope that from this visit to England, where he has been so enthusiastically received, he will be able to gather the key of our policy and the reasons and motives of our action. In pressing these steps of advancement upon his councillors I hope that he will see that we are urging upon him no friendship with us that shall end in any of the exploits or desires of aggression or of war. (Hear, hear.) All that we desire are those acquisitions which are achieved by industry and by enterprise, and which carry a common reward, not to one nation, but to all the nations of the world. (Loud cheers.)

The royal guests, at the conclusion of the luncheon, re-entered their carriages, and amid the ringing cheers of the spectators in the hall and Guildhall Yard, drove off, escorted by cavalry. Emerging from Guildhall Yard shortly after three o'clock, the procession set out on its return journey to Buckingham Palace. Passing down King Street and across Cheapside, it entered Queen Street, which was elaborately festooned with streaming flags and garlands of evergreen. The display of flags was continued all along Queen Victoria Street, relieved at intervals by some more or less ambitious effort. After a sudden break in the continuity of the decorations towards the end of Queen Victoria Street, the procession passed along the Victoria Embankment, and so on to Buckingham Palace.

THE SHAH AT CHELSEA HOUSE.

The Shah honoured Earl and Countess Cadogan by his presence at dinner at Chelsea House in the evening. The Prince of Wales, Prince Edward, and Prince George were present to meet his Majesty; and the other guests honoured with invitations were the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Deym, Amin-us-Sultan (Grand Vazir), the Persian Minister, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Duchess of Manchester, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquess of Hartington, Earl and Countess Granville, the Countess of Dudley, the Secretary of State for India and Viscountess Cross, Viscount Wolseley, Viscount Chelsea Lord and Lady Brooke, Lady Emily Cadogan, Miss Margaret Cadogan, Mr. Arthur Balfour, M. P., Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Sir John M'Neill, Sir Henry Rawlinson, the suite in attendance on his Majesty, and the Equerry-in-Waiting on the Prince of Wales, all the gentlemen being either in full Court dress or uniform.

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By command of the Queen, a State Ball was given the same evening at Buckingham Palace, in honour of the Shah.

The Shah was present at the ball, attended by the principal members of his suite. General Lord de Ross and Major General Sir J. C. M'Neill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.C., the Lord and Equerry-in-Waiting, appointed by the Queen to attend upon his Majesty.

The Prince of Wales, K.G., and the Princess of Wales, the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and Prince Edwards of Wales, K. G., and Prince George of Wales, K.G., and other members of the royal family were also present.

THE PARSEES' ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the address presented to the Shah by the Parsees in England:—

To His Majesty Nasiru'd-Din Shah, King of Persia.

We, the undersigned Zoroastrian residents in the United Kingdom, beg to offer our most sincere and hearty congratulations on the occasion of this your Majesty's second visit to England, and to express the gratification which we experience in once more welcoming your Majesty to this country. On the occasion of your Majesty's former visit, we had the honour of presenting an address to your Majesty, wherein, on behalf of our co-religionists in Persia, we prayed that your Majesty would graciously be pleased to adopt measures calculated to ameliorate their condition, and to enable them to enjoy the same advantages as are possessed by the remainder of your Majesty's subjects. To the representations contained in that address, your Majesty was graciously pleased to give ear, and it is with with the utmost pleasure that we learn how great is the improvement brought about in the condition of our co-religionists by the measures which your Majesty saw fit to adopt in pursuance of this object. These measures included the abolition of the jazia or poll-tax, which the Zoroastrians of Persia were formerly compelled to pay; the prohibition of the renewal of law-suits between Zoroastrians and Mahomedans by the latter, after a decision in favour of the former had been given; and the suppression of the right, formerly possessed by those who had abjured the Zoroastrian faith and embraced Islam, to lay claim to the property of their Zoroastrian relatives.

One of our co-religionists, lately writing from Persia, speaks thus of the great improvement brought about in the condition of the Zoroastrians by these and other beneficent measures adopted by your Majesty:—"It passes well with all the different classes in general, and with the weak community of the Zoroastrians in particular, and they repose on the couch of security and tranquility, free from care and in peace of mind. The hands of oppression over the heads of this distressed sect have become short, so that in these times of happy signs no one dares to speak a loud voice to anyone, especially to the Zoroastrians. The wolf and the sheep drink water from one fountain, as the saying goes."

From other sources we learn that the degree of security and happines at present enjoyed by our co-religionists in Persia is much greater than was formerly the case. For these favours, shewn to our brethren and fellow-believers in Persia, we do most heartily express our deep sense of gratitude and thankfulness, and we do earnestly pray that your Majesty may be pleased graciously to continue and extend the same, and to adopt such further measures, by a gracious firman or otherwise, as may appear necessary to complete and ensure the future well-being of this section of your Majesty's loyal subjects.—

London, July 1, 1889.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on Monday (1st inst.) before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mathew, Mr. Abinger applied that the argument of the rule *nisi* which had been obtained in the case of "Regina *vs.* Bridge," calling upon Mr. Bridge, the metropolitan police magistrate, to show cause why he should not hear and determine an application that a summons against the Duke of Cambridge, should be expedited, as one of the witnesses was resident in Australia, and in all probability would not be in this country when the hearing came on in the ordinary course. Their lordships told the learned counsel to arrange a day with counsel on the other side, upon which the case should be put on the paper.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 22nd July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	22	7	28	...	18
Suez	22	5	...	2	8

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 22nd July 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	11	...	2
„ Madras	...	20	...	1

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th July, as compared with the statement of the 13th July 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	July 13. Rs.	July 20. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	29,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,68,251	57,56,211
do. do. at Branches	31,18,224	31,45,426
Other Deposits	2,53,90,746	2,66,41,839
Post Bills	10,023	9,923
Cash Credits undrawn	3,09,094	4,32,916
Rs.	4,72,46,338	4,89,36,380
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	55,56,797	56,63,372
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	27,99,133	27,21,650
Loans on Security of do	67,51,331	60,91,998
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,456	5,451
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,87,19,992	1,96,87,821
Stamps, &c.	17,187	17,270
Dead Stock Rs. 6,07,379 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,27,581	3,22,379
Bullion	....	5,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,77,786	5,13,581
Cash and Currency Notes	1,25,91,070	1,39,02,358
Rs.	4,72,46,338	4,89,36,380

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

CLAIM FOR SERVICES IN THE "CHINA SUIT."

JAN MAHOMED HEERJEE VS. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASIR WADIA.

THIS was a claim to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 55,000 under an agreement made between the plaintiffs and the defendant on the 30th November 1870, less any amount the defendant might be entitled to for costs payable by the plaintiff. The claim arose in connection with what was known as the "China Suit," in which one Rustomjee Burjorjee sought to recover several lakhs of rupees from Kessowjee Naik and Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and which was bought by the defendant and fought out with the plaintiff's assistance. Defendant finally got Rs. 2,17,500 in settlement of the claim, and the plaintiff claimed a share of it. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was this. By an agreement dated the 30th November 1870, the defendant agreed with the plaintiff, for the considerations therein mentioned, to pay to the plaintiff one-half of the monies recovered by the defendant in respect of his half share in a suit No. 461 of 1869 filed in the High Court, in which one Rustomjee Burjorjee was plaintiff and Kessowjee Naik and others were defendants. Subsequent to the date of the agreement, the defendant acquired the whole of Rustomjee's interest as plaintiff in the suit. The defendant recently settled the suit, and had received on such settlement the sum of Rs. 2,20,000. The plaintiff said that he was entitled by virtue of the agreement to one-fourth of the monies, less the share of the costs, which the defendant agreed to pay. Plaintiff also said that the share of the costs was one-half, the taxed costs to the defendant from the date of the agreement to the date when the defendant acquired the half share of Rustomjee Burjorjee, and thereafter one-fourth of the defendant's taxed costs. The plaintiff had applied to the defendant for payment of the monies due to him, but the latter had sent no reply. The plaintiff prayed judgment for Rs. 55,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, less any amount the defendant might be entitled to deduct for costs payable by the plaintiff under the agreement.

The defendant denied that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief claimed. He admitted that he entered into an agreement with the plaintiff with reference to the suit of 1869, but he denied that the document annexed to the plaint was such an agreement. Defendant submitted that the agreement, even if it was true as alleged by the plaintiff, was champertous, void, illegal, and contrary to public policy, and such as could not be enforced in this Court. Defendant said that the agreement made by him with the plaintiff in the month of November 1870, and the other agreement of the same date made with Rustonjee Burjorjee, were by mutual consent of all the parties, put an end to and rescinded in 1873. As regards the plaintiff, it was agreed between him and the defendant that he should be paid for the services rendered by him in the prosecution of the suit, and in pursuance of such agreement defendant had paid several sums of money. Defendant said that the plaintiff had been already overpaid for the services rendered by him. It was part of the consideration for the agreement made with the plaintiff that he should assist in the prosecution of the suit until its termination. Subsequently the plaintiff, in consequence of the defendant's declining to pay him a large sum of money, refused and ceased to assist in the prosecution of the suit, but on the contrary assisted the opposite side and tried to hinder the successful prosecution of the suit. Defendant submitted that even if the agreement had not been put an end to, the plaintiff would not be entitled to receive any portion of what was recovered in the suit. Defendant said he had received the sum of Rs. 2,17,500 and not Rs. 2,20,000, as alleged by the plaintiff. In any event defendant said he was entitled to deduct the cost, charge, and expenses paid by him in the prosecution of the suit as well the monies paid to the plaintiff together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum. Inasmuch as Rustomjee Burjorjee's share was only one-half, the plaintiff, it was submitted, would in no event be entitled to recover more than one-eighth of the balance when ascertained. The defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in support of the plaintiff's claim was adduced on Saturday, and Mr. Lang having addressed the Court to-day on behalf of the defendant, called evidence.

Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia said: I am the defendant in this suit. In 1870 I was on very hostile terms with Kessowjee Naik. In October 1870 I was prosecuted by Kessowjee Naik for defamation, and Mr. Connon, the Magistrate, was going to commit the matter to the Sessions, and I had to apologize. I had other disputes with Kessowjee Naik. While I was on terms of hostility with Kessowjee Naik and before the police prosecution, Rustomjee called upon me and asked me to undertake the suit, saying that Jan Mahomed, the moonim, would assist me. After the police prosecution, Rustomjee and Jan Mahomed called upon me, and we had several interviews. Jan Mahomed said here was an opportunity of making several lakhs of rupees, and that I should besides be able to expose Kessowjee Naik. He showed me a press copy book. He said certain leaves had been extracted and sold to Jairaj Peerbhoy for Rs. 4,000. An agreement was made by me with Rustomjee as well as with Jan Mahomed. The agreement with the plaintiff was to the effect that he was to assist me in the case, give evidence when required, and do everything for a successful prosecution of the suit. It was agreed that Jan Mahomed should hand over the documents for supporting the suit. They were handed over to me the same day, and I passed a receipt for them. Messrs. Dallas and Lynch were the solicitors for Rustomjee, and I continued to employ them, paying their fees. Up to the time of the agreement, nothing had been done in the Commssioner's office. I am not a good accountant, and I depended upon Jan Mahomed for the prosecution of the suit. Rustomjee could do nothing in the matter. After the reference to the Commissioner both Kessowjee and Jairaj were cross-examined at great length. In 1873 a special arrangement was made by me with Rustomjee under the advice of Mr. Charles Peile because the agreement was champertous. I told the plaintiff of what Mr. Peile had said. I told Rustomjee that unless he assigned to me the whole of his claim, I would make no advances to him. I agreed to pay plaintiff because he managed the whole suit. For the first five years I did not even go to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch's office. (Counterfoils of cheques paid to plaintiff by defendant were put in.) One of the counterfoils had on it the words "On a loan." I wrote those words, because I had paid him enough for the services rendered up to that time, and I thought he was extracting from me more than was due to him. He was continually coming and asking me for monies. Afterwards, in cancellation of the agreement with plaintiff, I agreed to pay him Rs. 60 a month until the case was finished. (Corrects himself.) I did not agree to pay for the future. I meant to say that I paid plaintiff Rs. 280 for the past. All this time I made him payments without any settled amount being agreed upon.

The Judge: What was the regulated amount to be paid? How did you know what to pay?

Defendant: I paid what he asked. Sometimes I refused to pay when he asked.

Mr. Lang: Did you pay him merely a chance amount, or how did you pay?

Defendant: I paid him generally chance amounts. I paid him what he asked, and refused to pay when I had no money. In 1874 I filed objections to the defendants' accounts and surcharges. If I had succeeded on all the items, I should have got about fifteen lakhs without interest. After the accounts had been filed, the defendants alleged that the accounts for two years had been settled, and the Commissioner allowed evidence to be led in the matter. When the defendants' case was over on the adjustment it was necessary to examine plaintiff. There was a difficulty in getting him to give evidence, and he asked for a large sum of money before giving his evidence. I paid him a large sum of money to induce him to give evidence. The matter went on till 1880, and in 1881 the Commissionor made a decree in my favour. It was on the plaintiff's advice that I changed solicitors and went to Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw. I had made an application for inspection of defendants books, at very heavy costs, and I lost it. In and after 1884 I had much work in the Master's office, but the plaintiff did not come to give me any assistance. It was a matter of great difficulty to go on with the case, because no one else was acquainted with the details. The suit was finally settled, and I got Rs. 2,17,500. I had to pay brokerage, Rs. 2,500; also Rs. 300 for further brokerage, and I paid large sums as costs, and a large sum is still due to Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Latham.

Mr. Latham: You have had great experience in litigation, Mr. Nusserwanjee?

Witness: I don't know what you mean.

Mr. Latham: You have been the greatest trader in litigation?

Witness: This is the only suit which I engaged in.

Mr. Latham: Did you not carry on several petitions against Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhay Dhurmsey?

Witness: One petition.

Mr. Latham: And after one petition was bought off you got up another, and you finally got a lakh and a half of rupees from Kessowjee?

Witness: I got Rs. 87,000 from Kessowjee.

The Court here rose for luncheon. On its reassembling, Mr. Latham stated that the parties had during the recess come to a settlement. The learned counsel, therefore, asked for a consent decree, which was accordingly passed by his lordship, to the effect that the suit be dismissed, each party paying his own costs.

THE LATE MR. SORABJI TATA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The proverbial love for charitable benefactions amongst the Parsees of Bombay was further exemplified yesterday at the funeral obsequies of Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Tata, when the munificent sum of Rs. 44,450 was set apart by the deceased and a further sum of Rs. 2,790 was subscribed by the nearest relatives of Mr. Tata. Out of the funds belonging to him, the sum of Rs. 12,000 is to be devoted to building a school-house for the accommodation of children of the Dadabhoy Cowasji Tata School at Nowsari, which institution was founded by the late brother of the deceased gentleman and Rs 30,000 are for the present to be held over by his executors for purposes to be determined hereafter, Rs. 5,000 of which, however, are to be given over, in pursuance of the expressed wishes of the late Mr. Tata, to a fire-temple. In addition to the above, Mr. J. N. Tata, his sons, &c., have contributed Rs. 2,150, and Mr R. D. Tata, Rs. 500, and Rs. 140 by other relatives—total, Rs. 47,240. Mr. Sorabjee Tata was a China merchant, and traded extensively in opium, cotton, yarn, silks, tea, &c., and was much respected amongst local traders for his straightforward dealings. He died at the age of 62.

THE APOTHECARIES' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to ask the apothecaries of the Bombay Presidency, through your valuable columns, to submit a full explanation of any local grievance they may wish to be embodied in the memorial to "Apothecary," care of Messrs. Wm. Watson and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, as by this means they are sure to reach the proper quarter, and will avoid the loose method adopted by some of sending anonymous communications addressed by chance.

The arrangement now so satisfactorily organized for a joint "memorial" from all apothecaries in India has never been attempted before, and as it is not likely to occur again for some time, it is hoped all real grievances will be included in it.

All communications to the address above given should, for obvious reasons, be authenticated, and I would request that the authorship of the anonymous communications to hand be acknowledged.

The 1st September will probably be the date for the submission of the "memorial."—Yours, &c.,

APOTHECARY.

SHOOTING MATCH AT DEOLALI.

A VERY interesting shooting match took place last Saturday at Deolali between a team of the Gloster Regt. and "D" Company of the G. I. P. R. Vols. Tthe weather for shooting was anything but favourable, and the match was shot off in pouring rain and blowing a regular gale from right to left, and it was quite impossible to do any good shooting. Corpls. Freeman R. Hayter and Sergt. W. Osborne, the Railway cracks, completely collapsed, and eventually the Volunteers won by 75 points. Regulation targets. The following are the scores:—

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

	Yds. 300	Yds. 500	Yds. 700	Total.
Color. Sergt. Gidney (captain)	20	19	16	45
Corpl. R. Hayter	6	13	17	36
Vol. W. Morris	19	16	27	62
Sergt. W. Osborne	20	19	6	45
Corpl. Freeman	14	15	21	50
Lce. Corpl. H. Clark	15	21	13	49
Lce. Sergt. G. Osborne	21	24	19	64
Corpl. F. Willmer	9	23	24	56
Vol. J. Clark	23	13	13	49
Lce. Corpl. J. Wolfe	23	18	17	58
Vol. T. Dickens	18	17	12	47
Vol. J. Valentine	19	9	10	38
	207	207	195	609

GLOSTER REGIMENT.

	Yds. 300	Yds. 500	Yds. 700	Total.
Lce. Corpl. Hiram	15	12	0	27
Sergt. Lentill	20	17	23	60
Pte. Bayliss	18	12	20	50
Pte. Martin	14	17	19	50
Pte. Godfrey	18	13	2	33
Pte. Hitchens	23	14	19	56
Pte. Scriven	16	15	15	46
Sergt. Dollous	17	22	12	51
Pte. Jackson	14	12	11	37
Corpl. McDavitt (Captain)	14	16	4	34
Sergt. Allen	15	10	10	35
Lieut. Hill	16	25	12	53
	200	185	147	532

MILITARY NEWS.

S BATY., 4th Brig., under the command of Maj. the Hon. R. Allsopp, has arrived at Aldershot from Glasgow, having completed a most successful march of twenty-nine days, covering a distance of over 400 miles, the men and horses arriving in excellent condition. This is the longest march ever undertaken in the United Kingdom, the successful termination to which reflects great credit on the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the battery. It was universally remarked how wonderfully fit and in what good condition the horses had been maintained during the march.

No enforced retirement will take place in July among the General Officers on the establishment. Four colonels on the active list will be retired for age, viz.:—Cols. R. A. Manners, commanding the regimental district at Maidstone, on July 12; F. L. Edridge, half-pay, late regimental district, Bury, on July 13; J. W. Hassell, half-pay, late Royal Scots, on July 26; and W. C. Mackinnon, half-pay, late 3rd Buffs, on July 28. The commands of the following battalions fall vacant under the limitation rule, viz.:—The 2nd Oxford

olly Mr. Davitt's work, and that he settled it his own mind.

witness, in answer to the question whether this ue, said, "I make it a point never to contradict ." (Laughter.) He could not tell where the books Ladies' Land League had gone. There was an diture of 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.*, which passed through ands of the Ladies' Land League. It was possible the books of that League had been destroyed, and he was very sorry for it. He admitted that in ches in Ireland he had denounced land-grabbing, t denied that he had ever denounced any landgrabber by name. No doubt his language might have conveyed the meaning that it would be dangerous for anyone to take an evicted farm, but he had never countenanced outrage on any poor tenant-farmer, and no outrage ever followed any speech he ever made in any district. He had often drawn the distinction between boycotting that included intimidation and boycotting without intimidation.

THE WIDOW WALSH'S CASE.

Why did you not communicate with the authorities yourself as to the innocence of Widow Walsh's son?—I did not communicate, and never will, so long as the authorities in Ireland are ruling the country as they are now (with vehemence). I say that the authorities of Ireland are the criminals of Ireland.

It was in your power to give information which would save an innocent man?—It is not stated there that I knew the guilty man's name. It states what information I got from the woman.

Sir Charles Russell: This dispatch was in October, and the trial was in August.

The Attorney-General: This second boy was not hanged but reprieved. On what ground do you say you were justified in not communicating with the Executive, whoever they might be, in order to save an innocent man?

The witness: If I had gone to them, they would very likely have charged me with complicity in that or any other crime.

That was your reason?—I would not communicate with them because I believed then and now, that the authorities in Ireland are the criminals and the cause of this crime.

The President: If they were savages, you would communicate information which would save an innocent man?

The witness: I had not the information.

The President: I quite appreciate that answer.

The Attorney-General: Widow Walsh comes to you.

The witness: She did not come to me.

The Attorney-General: She writes to you.

The witness: Stick to the truth.

She writes that her boy is in prison?—Yes.

Tells you she is appealing to him not to turn informer?—Yes.

And it came to your knowledge that she or the son had the information?—Yes.

And you had no reason for not communicating the fact that they had this information except what you have stated?—None whatever.

When, with the rest of her children, she went to America, did you write to New York, asking attention to "this brave-hearted Irish mother," and saying that 'few persons have ever left this unfortunate country who had a higher claim than she upon the Irish race"; "she told her poor boy to brave death like his poor brother rather than become an informer?"—That was my language, and I stand by it.

LAYING LONDON IN ASHES.

The witness was next cross-examined respecting the language held by John Finnerty, Alexander Sullivan, Patrick Ford, and others, with whom he associated in America during his visits. Mr. Davitt condemned as reprehensible the violent language about dynamite read by the Attorney-General from their utterances. When the phrase "laying London in ashes" was quoted, Mr. Davitt remarked. "It is just what you did to Alexandria a few years afterwards." Referred particularly to the advocacy for some time in the *Irish World* of the use of dynamite, he said, "I am not going to condemn a man who is a repentant sinner. It is contrary to Christianity to do so. Ford has given up dynamite." As to "Transatlantic's" ravings, they were reprehensible and criminal. He did not see that Ford should be held as endorsing all "Transatlantic" wrote in his letters. The language about the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish being a political execution was, he said, atrocious. No more atrocious crime had ever been committed in Ireland than the murder of Lord F. Cavendish. If he had been present, he would have sacrificed his life to preserve Lord F. Cavendish. All these violent sentiments quoted by the Attorney-General had grown out of the unfortunate relations between England and Ireland. Anything that held up assassination, even the assassination of a traitor, as justifiable was to be deplored. There was no doubt that Patrick Ford had in 1884 written on the Joe Brady anniversary, honouring his memory and that of his comrades. This was wrong, and no doubt did harm. Mr. Ford told him in 1886 that he had in the previous year abandoned the dynamite policy. He (Mr. Davitt) looked upon an anniversary of the Manchester martyrs in a very different light. He would participate in the latter with great confidence.

The Attorney-General read many more extracts from the *Irish World*, inconsistent with Mr. Davitt's stated opinion of Mr. Ford's high Christian and moral character.

Re-examined by Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Davitt said there was no ground whatever for charging him with connivance with the Phœnix Park murders, or with any other outrage. Since he had come out of prison he had laboured to wean the Irish people from secret conspiracy to open agitation, and had endeavoured to bring the democracy of Ireland and England together, believing that the people's cause was the same everywhere. Questions had been put to him about Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. Since he joined Mr. Parnell Mr. O'Kelly had had nothing to do with the Fenians. He had been asked about certain Irishmen in America, and had spoken of them as extreme Nationalists. By this he did not mean that they were dynamite men, but that they advocated total separation against federal self-government. The effect of the open movement in Ireland had been almost to destroy secret societies there, and to infuse into the people a hope and confidence that everything needed by Ireland, short of complete independence, could be got by Mr. Parnell's movement. The effect in America had been to make the vast majority of these Irish people the hearty supporters of Mr. Parnell's policy and opponents of anything contrary to it. As to his meetings with Fenians, he had never sought to establish an alliance with them. Mr. Parnell would never have sanctioned an alliance with any secret revolutionary body.

The Court then adjourned.

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE IN LONDON.

(Birmingham Chronicle.)

WHILE in London, staying at a prominent hotel, we met with a gentleman who had been treated for several years by the most eminent physicians at home and abroad, and had been pronounced by them incurable, but who, by a chance conversation, was induced to apply St. Jacobs Oil. His sufferings had been intense, and he had for a long time been unable to wear boots. He was confined to his bed for months at a time, and his limbs were strapped to a board to prevent his becoming permanently crippled. The result of the application of St. Jacobs Oil was a complete cure within a few days. This case appeared so remarkable that we personally investigated it, and to confirm the above statement the gentleman himself testified to the fact. The reason we take such interest is, that we noticed in the London *Sunday Times* an article with reference to this remedy; and we investigated the case of a former employé of Messrs. Davey and Moore, bottle and stoneware manufacturers. This man, after trying various physicians and many medicines (some of which were supplied from St. Mary's Hospital) without effect, and being pronounced by the chief medical authorities incurable, and having suffered over six years, was admitted to the Buxton Hospital where, after six years' medical treatment, which included the use of mineral waters and baths, he obtained no relief whatever. After trying all the remedial measures advised by friends, he could only move about on crutches, and experienced intense pain. His joints had become badly swollen, the sensation being as though some sharp instrument was passing through him. The physicians who attended him stated that he would be an invalid as long as he lived. A casual acquaintance in the infirmary informed him of St. Jacobs Oil, which he applied, and to his astonishment he found it to effect a thorough cure. This case has also been personally verified by the writer of this article, who has not the least interest in the promotion of St. Jacobs Oil. It is solely for the benefit of the public that we write the foregoing, and it is with confidence and sincere pleasure that we recommend this astonishing curative agent.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. [Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

SOME information received on Friday, 28th ult., by the *Standard* Vienna correspondent throws a fresh light on Count Kalnoky's motives for pursuing his present policy of seeing nothing that is disagreeable. Reports have reached Vienna that the great Servian movement started by Archbishop Michael, in the interests of the Prince of Montenegro, is being counteracted by an active propaganda on the part of the Prince's son-in-law, Prince Peter Karageorgevitch. The new agitation is (says the correspondent) spreading rapidly, and with it are increasing the energies of the friends of the House of Obrenovitch. The Dynastic Question is openly discussed throughout Servia, each of the three parties doing its best to keep it alive, and fighting the others with all the money and influence at its command. The result is that no party makes any headway. Count Kalnoky, therefore, is wise in his generation. If he supported any one of the three contending parties, the two others would unite in opposition. A knowledge of these facts is necessary to a right understanding of the present Austrian policy, and explanations must have been given to the Hungarian Delegates in camera, as otherwise their opposition, which was very marked in Thursday's sitting, could not have been silenced so easily. The passage relating to Bulgaria in Count Kalnoky's speech of Thursday deserves to be quoted in full. The minister said:—"The Bulgarians deserve, indeed, that notice should be taken of the proofs they have given during a number of years of the qualities necessary to the foundation of a well-regulated and promising State. Confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Bulgarians has been justified and strengthened by facts. This recognition should afford the Bulgarians satisfaction, and encourage them in the hope that with tranquility and energy they may ultimately reach their goal, and emerge from the difficult position into which they have fallen—not without faults of their own committing. It is, however, doubtful whether it would be altogether to the interest of the Bulgarians to revive the Bulgarian Question, which is at present suspended, with a light heart."

The Budget Committees of the two Delegations have adopted reports expressing entire satisfaction with the Emperor's speech and Count Kalnoky's statement. The report of the Hungarian Committee, drawn up by Dr. Max Falk, concludes with the following passage:—"In the opinion of the committee, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has hitherto succeeded in maintaining peace, and defending the rights and interests of the monarchy and in carrying out his policy has displayed tact, ability, moderation, and dignity. The country may, therefore, repose confidence in his future management of foreign affairs."

THE CEREMONY AT BELGRADE.

The ceremony of the anointing of King Alexander of Servia commenced at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, 2nd inst., in the ancient monastery of Zitcha, where, in the Middle Ages, seven of the Servian kings were anointed and crowned. After the young Monarch had kissed the cross, a copy of the Gospels, and a picture of the Madonna and Child, he was solemnly anointed by the Metropolitan Michael, assisted by all the chief ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Servian Church. The anointing concluded, the Metropolitan addressed the King in a speech hailing His Majesty as "The anointed of the Lord." Solemn high mass was then sung, at which the King received Holy Communion. The sacred function concluded with a solemn Te Deum of Thanksgiving.

M. Persiani, the Russian Minister, the only accredited diplomatist present, stood beside the King throughout the service, and was the first to congratulate him.

Immediately after the anointment a telegram from King Milan was put into his son's hands. King Milan wished his son long life and a happy reign, and exhorted him to make the absolute independence of Servia his constant line of policy. Later a despatch arrived from Queen Natalie, couched in loving terms, without political allusions. The King at once despatched telegrams of thanks to his parents.

In an article upon the ceremony of anointing King Alexander of Servia, the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says:—"Russia takes too keen an interest in the destinies of Servia not to wish from her heart happiness and prosperity to the reign of the young Sovereign. In this sentiment Russia's feelings are one with those which fill the hearts of all the loyal subjects of the King."

A writer in the *Cologne Gazette* says:—"As the Czar and his family have now started on their annual trip to the fiords of Finland, we shall probably hear no more for some time of the Czar's forthcoming return visit to the Court of Berlin—regarding which inventions were propagated by the organs of the Bourse here, with a view to smoothing the way among a credulous German public for the further reduction of interest on and conversion of Russian securities." And *apropos* of Germany's present relation to Russia, here is a very characteristic bit of writing which (says the *Times* Berlin correspondent, writing on July 2) I find to-night in the *Vossische Zeitung*—a Radical journal, which as a rule is anything but infected with the spirit of the so-called war, or military party. The other day, at the jubilee banquet in Stuttgart, when the toast of "The German Army" was given, a Russian cavalry captain in the suit of the Czarewitch is said to have exclaimed, "I know of no German Army; I only know a Wurtemberg Army." The *Vossische Zeitung*, commenting on the significance of this isolated incident, remarks:—"A trial of strength with Germany is an all-embracing dogma of politics in Russia. This struggle must come. It is inevitable, so long as Russia adheres to her present policy. But not even in the dominions of the Czar is it believed that the decisive hour is near. Yet, when once this hour does strike, the German nation will recollect the various acts of arrogance in which the Muscovites have been pleased to indulge for years back. And then, too, they will make those words come true which were returned to the Russian captain at Stuttgart—'Then, if that is so, you will still have to make the acquaintance of the German Army.' The German nation does not wish for war. But if war must come, none would be more popular with us than one against the haughty, despotic, and civilisation-hating Empire of the Czar."

When in South Germany the other day the Emperor referring to the Wohlgemuth incident and its consequences, is said to have expressed the conviction that cordial relations between Germany and Switzerland would now soon be restored.

THE EGYPTIAN PREFERENCE DEBT.

A Reuter's telegram from Cairo, dated July 2, states:—The French Government is showing a disposition to continue the negotiations with the British Foreign Office on the subject of the conversion of the Egyptian Preference Debt, and M. Waddington, the French Ambassador in London, expressed himself to that effect in an interview which he had with Lord Salisbury yesterday afternoon; but it is understood that France still demands fresh assurances from England respecting the British evacuation of Egypt, which Lord Salisbury positively declines to furnish. Unless, therefore, the French Government should see its way to agree to a separation of the two questions, the Conversion Scheme must be abandoned. If France would consent to treat the Conversion Scheme on its own merits, fresh negotiations would have to be commenced with the bankers, whose engagements terminated on June 30.

In an article in the *National Zeitung*, entitled "England and Her Rivals," the writer begins by pointing out that since the Russians have pushed their frontier even more eastwards in Central Asia the security of the Suez Canal has become a very much more important consideration for the English than it was at the time when they occupied Egypt. Doubtless at the time this occupation was spoken of by them as a merely temporary measure, but in the interval African affairs in general have taken such a turn as to eliminate completely from the list of reasonable possibilities the voluntary evacuation of the Nile valley by the English. But, even in normal circumstances, Egypt, if she is not to suffer a relapse into her previous chaotic state, must continue to enjoy the supporting presence of English soldiers and administrators. All things considered, including England's evident ambition, or that, at least, of some of her most daring and adventurous sons, to form an African Empire from Table Bay to the Mediterranean, England is now less than ever inclined to share her dominion in Egypt with another Power, or even to see it transformed into an international European control. To be brief, in fact, says the writer, England will never, in view of the present tension in Europe, come out of Egypt of her own accord, and subsequently she will probably be very much less minded to do so. Consequently, all materials are ready to hand for the conclusion of an anti-English coalition between France and Russia, two nations which have different but equally cogent reasons for combining to cripple the power of England; and thus the danger of such an anti-British alliance is ever greater, because springing from more matter-of-fact and utilitarian causes than the probability of a Franco-Russian combination against Germany. It is, therefore, not too much to say, concludes the writer, that England may really be reckoned as an informal member of the Peace League, seeing that a breach of the peace by Russia and France, with the victory of these Powers, would affect England herself almost as much as it would the vanquished. Thus events have now culminated in such sharp contrast between the Powers as must make England draw the necessary conclusions herself. The above remarks, the *Times* Berlin correspondent repeats, give, on the whole, a very faithful reflection of German opinion on the subject of England's policy in Egypt.

FRANCE.

ALLEGED INTRIGUE AGAINST FRENCH MINISTERS.

The French Chamber of Deputies was on Saturday, 29th ult., once more a scene of uproar. M. Pichon (Radical) addressed an interpellation to the Ministry on the letter read at the recent trial of Jacques Meyer, the Paris banker, alleged to have been written by the journalist Ivan de Woestyne, suggesting that Meyer, who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for misappropriating and losing in speculations 3,000,000fr. worth of the bonds and securities of his clients, should forge documents implicating members of the Government in his fraudulent proceedings. M. Pichon asked whether the Minister of Justice knew of any other attempts to bring discredit on the Republican party. M. Thevenet, in reply, declared that the letter in question was by no means the sole instance of such attempts having been made. Ten letters had been seized at the house of Meyer's mother, in which the prisoner mentioned overtures of this nature, and they testified to the absolute lack of shame displayed by the Boulangists. M. Paul de Cassagnac hereupon rose and declared that the letter had been fabricated by the police. The Minister of Justice replied that Meyer identified the letter. Another letter, moreover, mentioned a visit paid to Meyer by one of the leaders in anti-Republican circles. This remark evoked violent interruptions from the Right, and M. Paul de Cassagnac shouted, "I deny that the Right interfered in the case of Meyer but you are the accomplice of that robber. I have said so, and I maintain what I said." After a prolonged interval, during which the greatest confusion and uproar prevailed, a vote of censure was passed on M. de Cassagnac, and he was ordered to be temporarily excluded from the sittings of the House. He then left the Chamber, followed by a number of the members of the Right, the Left meanwhile cheering wildly. M. Thevenet then resumed his speech, and, after reading some of Meyer's letters, concluded by saying, "It is for the House to decide upon, and for the country to judge of, such manœuvres"—a sentiment much cheered by the Left. M. Audrieux then ascended the tribune and declared that justice ought to be meted out to the guilty parties, no matter what their political opinions might be. M. Thevenet, in reply, said that a prosecution would be undertaken if it could be shown that the law could be made to touch the offenders. M. Le Herisse (Boulangist) stated that he did not know M. de Woestyne, and he held in contempt the authors of the ignoble manœuvres which had that day been divulged from the tribune. M. de Cazenove de Pardine (Legitimist) also condemned the base machinations which had been exposed, and said that although he was opposed to the Republic, he desired that the fight should be carried on in a straightforward manner. Finally, the Chamber passed by 363 votes, without a dissentient, an order of the day, proposed by M. Pichon, expressing contempt for the proceedings of certain enemies of the Republic, and asking the Government to take repressive measures.

The storm in the Chamber on Saturday, 29th ult., has left a ground-swell behind it, and it is more than probable, says the *Standard* correspondent, that it will lead to further trouble.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday, 1st inst., adopted by 275 to 244 votes, despite the opposition of the Minister of Finance, an amendment to the Budget of the Finance Department, proposed by M. Georges Roche, for the unification of military and naval pensions. Towards the close of the sitting an excited and confused discussion arose in connection with some violent attacks upon M. Tirard, the Premier, which appeared in the Boulangist papers this morning. M. Tirard denied the acts imputed to him by these journals, and then a similar discussion took place about some acts alleged to have been committed by M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, in years gone by. Finally, the Chamber adopted by 349 votes to 16, an order of the day condemning in strong terms the system of bringing odious calumnies against the Government of the Republic.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

Signor Crispi made a very important speech in Friday's 28th ult., sitting of the Senate on the relations between Italy and the Vatican. He began by referring to the condition of the Italians in the East, and repeated his former declarations to the Chamber concerning the Italian missionaries. Speaking of Cardinal Lavigerie, he said:—"Nobody doubts that the Cardinal, far from being a missionary, was in reality a political agent who uses all his power to suppress Italian influence in the East. It is most deplorable that a great many Italians are allured into giving him money which is destined to be spent against Italy. With regard to the Vatican, I have left no stone unturned that I might effect a reconciliation. When I first came into office there was a moment when I hoped to succeed; it was when I received a visit from a distinguished prelate, author of a pamphlet which at the time created sensation. But the illusion only lasted a short time, for the Vatican publicly condemned the pamphlet, and the prelate in question was obliged to make a retractation." Signor Crispi here evidently alluded to. Father Tosti, whose pamphlet on a reconciliation between the Vatican and Italy, for a short time put a stop to all contention between Clericals and Liberals, as everybody took it for granted that it had been written with the consent of the Pope; but soon the Jesuits got the upper hand, and Father Tosti had to retire. Signor Crispi continued—"Now the Vatican puts its hopes in the intervention of a foreign Power, and trusts that the Temporal Power may be revived by means of a European conflict; whereas, we all know that the Temporal Power has perished for ever. Such, however, being the state of affairs, I consider it to be dangerous and unpatriotic to give subsidies to the missionary schools, and thus to help the enemies of Italy." This speech has produced a great impression. It is most unusual to hear a Minister speaking in Parliament in such explicit terms of the relations between Italy and the Vatican.

The Pope summoned the Cardinals on Sunday 30th ult. to the Vatican, and assembling them under the form of a Secret Congregation, read to them the Allocution in which he condemns the erection of the Giordano Bruno monument. His Holiness went on to refer to the recent speech of Signor Crispi in the Senate, in which the Italian Premier dwelt on the hopelessness of all attempts to come to a reconciliation with the Vatican, and declared the Temporal Power to be dead. The Pope said:—"I have summoned you at a time of great difficulty. My Allocution speaks exclusively of one act done in Rome, but there are a number of others. Statesmen dare even to bring forward vain accusations from the parliamentary tribute, as though we were able to desire, or not to desire, what relates to our sacred rights." An hour's discussion followed as to what ought to be done under the present circumstances. The *Daily News* correspondent says:—"The demonstration in honour of Giordano Bruno and the speech of Signor Crispi in the Senate have deeply grieved the Pope. It is more particularly the accusation of being an enemy of Italy and of exciting foreign Powers against her that has distressed His Holiness, who expressed himself to his immediate entourage with the greatest vehemence. He likewise protested against the motives attributed by the Premier to Cardinal Lavigerie's campaign. Naturally, the decisions come to are not known, but I hear on very good authority that His Holiness decided on some steps of unusual gravity. It seems that the Pope expressed his firm intention of leaving Rome shortly."

ARREST OF MR. W. O'BRIEN.
RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P., on returning to Cork from Clonakilty, was arrested on a warrant by District Inspector Concanon as he stepped from the train. Mr. O'Brien's arrival in Cork was very generally expected, and consequently the railway station was crowded. About twenty policemen were drawn up on the platform, and when those assembled saw Mr. Concanon execute the warrant a scene of the greatest excitement ensued. A few stones were thrown at the police, and they immediately retaliated by charging the crowd with their staves. Several persons were slightly injured, and Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., who was stepping forward to shake the hands of the prisoner, received a rather serious wound in the head. Mr. O'Brien was removed on a police car to the nearest police barrack, the crowd following. He was brought into the day room alone, all other persons being refused admission. Messrs. M. Healy and W. J. Lane, M.P.s, sought to be admitted, and offered bail of £1,000 with a view to having Mr. O'Brien released, but the authorities refused to comply with their wishes. Almost immediately their prisoner was removed from the barrack and driven to the Great Southern and Western Railway Station, and taken from there by the night mail, leaving at 10 o'clock, to Clonmel Gaol. The escort consisted of two troops of Hussars and about a dozen policemen. The charge against Mr. O'Brien is in connection with a speech delivered by him in Tipperary.

A news agency states:—"On the arrival of the train with Mr. O'Brien and his escort at Charleyville a great number of people with a band pressed round the carriage cheering, the band playing 'God Save Ireland.' The people were very excited and attempted to take Mr. O'Brien from the carriage. The police fired, wounding two men, one of them a railway official. The people dared the police to come out and fight them."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DURING the week ending July 5 nothing of special interest to India occurred in Parliament, but the following notices, &c., were given, some of which have already been disposed of:—

Sir Roper Lethbridge will, on second reading of Council of India Bill, move "That this House, while approving of any reasonable reductions in the home charges, and believing that such reductions are possible, is of opinion that no change should be made in the numbers of authority of the body of experts who advise the Secretary of State until a Royal Commission or a Select Committee of this House has considered and reported upon the powers of the existing Council and its character, as fairly representative or not of the various Indian interests, Native as well as European."

Dr. Cameron will ask the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to the statement of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* that the mamlutdars, who testified on oath that they had purchased their offices or promotion by bribery," are still retained in office on full pay, and allowed to exercise jurisdiction in civil suits," whether Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, regarding whom the Crawford Commissioners (page 24) report "that he was, on his own showing, no victim of extortion, but a willing party to a corrupt bargain," still retains office on full pay and exercises jurisdiction in civil suits; whether Balvant Narayan Dabir, regarding whom the Crawford Commissioners (page 30) report "that he shows himself in no sense the victim of extortion or oppression, but a man who conceived the idea of offering a bribe for that to which he had no special claims," still retains office on full pay, and exercises jurisdiction in civil suits; whether Daji Ballal Paranjpe, concerning whom the Crawford Commissioners (page 56) report "that, according to his own showing, he was not in any sense a victim of extortion, but willing party to a corrupt bargain," still retains office on full pay, and exercises jurisdiction in civil suits; whether Ramchandra Krishna Vinze, concerning whom the Crawford Commissioners (page 70) report "that he is a man who confesses to having come to volunteer a 'bribe,'" still retains office on full pay, and exercises juridiction in civil suits; and if he would name the "three officers" stated to have been "dismissed from Government employment."

Dr. Cameron will, on the same date, ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he can yet inform the House if it is true, as stated in the Calcutta correspondence of the *Times* of the 24th ult., and repeated in the Calcutta telegram in the *Times* of the 1st inst., that the High Court of Judicature of Bombay has pronounced a judgment affirming that the corrupt mamlutdars and magistrates are, by the operation of 49 Geo. III. c. 126, "disabled persons in law to all intents and purposes to have, occupy, or enjoy the office or offices," for which they have paid bribes.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing a return of the Secretary of State's despatch to the Indian Government, with regard to the Resolution passed by the House of Commons as to the Indian liquor traffic. The Secretary of State calls the Viceroy's attention to Sir John Gorst's speech, "which," he says, "represents my views upon the subject." He points out that the Resolution of the House does not "discriminate between the different system of Abkari administration prevailing in the several Provinces of India, nor between the variation (*sic*) in the carrying out of those systems, which circumstances render necessary in different districts of the same Province; nor does the House lay down any alternative policy. After restating the principles previously laid down in despatches (April 19, 1888, and March 14, 1889), viz.:—1. That any extension of the habit of drinking among Indian populations is to be discouraged. 2. That the tax on spirits should be as high as may be possible without giving rise to illicit methods of making and selling liquor. 3. That, subject to these consideration, a maximum revenue should be raised from a minimum consumption of intoxicating liquors, the despatch proceeds as follows:—"I understand that these principles have been frankly assented to by the Government of India and by all the Provincial Governments, and are indeed those to which those Governments have long endeavoured to make their Abkari administration conform.

I fully appreciate the opinions expressed by your Excellency with regard to this matter in the recent discussion of the Budget as reported in the *Gazette of India* of March 30 last, and I have every confidence that your Excellency, in view of the opinion expressed by the House of Commons, and in accordance with your own view, will proceed with as little delay as possible to carry into effect the measures which you already have under consideration for the more effectual control and discouragement of the liquor traffic, according to the various circumstances of the populations under your Government.

It was asserted in the debate that, however sound the views and intentions of the Government of India and of the Provincial Governments might be, those intentions were not carried in all cases into practical effect by some of the executive officers, of the Abkari Department. As an illustration of this the passages transcribed* from the report on the excise administration of the North-West Provinces and Oude for 1885-86 were cited to show that attempts were sometimes made to force intoxicating liquor upon unwilling consumers, contrary to the principles laid down.

A perusal of the whole of this report would show that such expressions as those quoted misrepresent the policy of the local administration; they are, moreover, peculiarly liable to misconstruction, and, when separated from the rest of the report, appear to be entirely contrary to the policy of Government. I have no doubt that if these passages had been supposed by your Excellency's Government to bear the meaning that has been placed upon them, they would not have been allowed to pass unnoticed.

While, therefore, I am unable to see in the resolution of the House of Commons any reason for departing from the principles of Abkari administration which I have pressed upon your Excellency in the despatches abovementioned, your Excellency may with advantage make use of the resolution for the purpose of inculcating on the several Provincial Governments increased vigilance in watching the practice of their executive officers, in order to secure a conformity in all districts of the Indian Empire to the Abkari policy which has been adopted, and in the case of those provinces in which a reform of the Abkari administration is in progress for the purpose of expediting the completion of each reform without delay.

THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

THE mail steamer Kinsembo, which has arrived from the West Coast of Africa, brings news confirming all that has been stated of the shocking privations undergone by Mr. Stanley and his force, and the numerous deaths in consequence of the hardships endured by the expedition. On May 14 the steamer was at Banana, at the mouth of the Congo, and found there Mr. Herbert Ward and seventeen men out of 200 forming Major Barttelot's force. Mr. Stanley himself was reported to be in rags and shoeless, having to use skins as a covering for his [illegible]. His hair had turned white as snow, and he was said to have only 200 men left out of 600. The men died wholesale by the roadside of starvation and exhaustion. Mr. Stanley had joined Emin Pasha, who had a following of 9,000 men, and was travelling east for the coast with large quantities of ivory.

Mr. Herbert Ward arrived at Blackwall on July 1, *via* Rotterdam, from Tippoo Tib's camp at Stanley Falls. He brought with him eleven Zanzibaris of the Stanley Expedition, one man having died on the passage. The rest are well, and will be sent home to their own country. It will be remembered that at date of Major Barttelot's assassination Mr. Ward was on his way to the interior, with cable information from the committee of the expedition to Major Barttelot. It was during Ward's stay at Bangola that Mr. Jamisson went to him from Stanley Falls, a canoe journey of five hundred miles, and succumbed to fever, and was buried by Ward, in the forest opposite Bangola Station. Mr. Ward is a young man of seven or eight and twenty, has been on the Congo five years, enjoying the full confidence of Mr. Stanley, and rendering important services both to the Government of the Free State and to the Emin Pasha Expedition.

* Report on the excise administration of the North-West Provinces and Oude for the year ending September 1886.

Page 7. "In some districts where the number of shops was below the Government standard, attempts were made to increase them, but not with conspicuous success."

Page 13. "*Etawah.*—Efforts are being made to bring the number of shops up to the prescribed standard. Besides the fifty-seven shops now opened licences were granted for others, but they were withdrawn when it was found that no liquor was sold at those shops.

"*Etah.*—At the last settlement efforts were again made to induce the Abkars to open new shops, but as last year to no purpose; no one would bid even a nominal price for them.

"*Muttra.*—Licences were taken out for thirty-seven shops, but six had to be withdrawn."

STANLEY'S LIEUTENANT INTERVIEWED.

MR. WARD and his Zanzibaris made a very picturesque entrance into Madeira: Ward in an old helmet jack-boots, and ragged coat; his men in the faded and tattered remains of their native costume. Mr. Stanley's lieutenant, however, soon changed his Congo suit for garments fitted to receive the many callers who arrived to congratulate him: and at Rotterdam he rigged out his Zanzibaris in British sailor outfits, with which they were well pleased. They excited much interest at Rotterdam where the Zanzibari is an entire novelty, he is not unknown at Blackwell or in the London Docks—as indeed what native is? but the little band excited much interest even here, and it is possible they may be taken to see some of the sights of London before their return to Zanzibar. Ward says they have no equals for their work of African travel and exploration. The young fellow looks fairly robust, considering the hardships he has undergone, and it is probable that after a short stay in town he will go on to Los Angeles, in California, where his father and mother are residing.

LONDON MAKES HIM NERVOUS.

"I am pretty well, he said to a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who found him at Mr. Joseph Hatton's new house in Grove End Road. "I arrived at Madeira with my arm in a sling, the effects of blood poisoning; but it is nearly well now; and, indeed, the colder climate of the old country is making me feel better every hour." I have only had one disappointment since I reached Europe, and that was on driving straight from Fenchurch Station, after seeing my Zanzibaris all right, to my friend Mr. Hatton, and finding a new tenant in his old familiar house, and he gone; you can hardly believe after five years' wanderings what a shock it was to me for the moment to find the old house with a new tenant; but I got to the right place at last, and then for a moment it seemed as if I had never left London. And now I have a bewildered feeling of having forgotten some of the most remarkable features of the Metropolis. And what a marvellous town it is! The changes of five years are as great in London as they are in myself. The bustle and excitement of the place, the tremendous traffic of the streets, make me feel nervous; and the long months of being alone out yonder on the Congo seem to have tied my tongue a little; but I shall soon get over all that, of course."

STANLEY'S ADVENTURES IN THE JUNGLE.

Asked about his experiences, he said. "All that I can say about them at present has been said for me by Mr. Hatton in the *Illustrated London News*. I am under an engagement not to write about the expedition until six months after the official report, and, of course, I must keep my word and my bond. As for Mr. Stanley, you in England seem to have known all the time more about him than we on the Congo. What he has achieved is simply miraculous; I can find no other word for his work. All the world will wonder when he tells the story of the expedition, and no one will read his record with more interest and with a deeper sense of his great achievements than I shall, who know something of the difficulties he has had to encounter—difficulties that it is hard even for an African traveller to realise, much less the ordinary reader who makes his journeys by his own fireside on winter evenings."

THE STORY OF AFRICA A TRAGIC ROMANCE.

"How long have you been in Central Africa?"

"Five years; I volunteered into Mr. Stanley's force when it was on the march: and I was left, as you know, with others at Aruwimi. I wish it had been my lot to have gone on with the chief; but I am nevertheless proud of even the humble share I have had in the expedition."

"Where did you come from when you started for home?"

"From Tippoo Tib's camp at the Falls. And now I must beg you not to ask me any more questions. I hope the time is not far distant when you will have Mr. Stanley himself to interview. What a day that will be? The story of Africa is a tragic romance. A year or two hence when the main narrative of the expedition is told, the side issues and adventures of the rearguard may come in as supplements. In the meantime, there will, I suppose, be the official report. The Emin Bey Committee are in possession of every information as to the incidents of the camp on the Aruwimi.

RATHER FACE A POISONED SPEAR THAN A PENCIL.

"You have met the committee?" "Oh, yes."

"And had a good reception?"—"Oh, yes, most kind and sympathetic."

"You have brought some curios home?"

"Yes; Tippoo Tib gave me his sandals, and wrote my name on them. But I must go now. You have made me more nervous with your pencil in your hand than if I had been interviewed by a hostile native with his spear poised and his shield before his breast; good-bye."

THE DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY DIFFICULTY.

A DURBAN telegram of June 29 said:—The Portuguese authorities have forcibly seized the Delagoa Bay Railway, and have torn up the rails. The British Consul declares that the lives and liberty of the British are greatly endangered.

A Lisbon correspondent telegraphed on Monday, 1st inst:—Unless local complications should be caused by the seizure of the Delagoa Bay-Transvaal Railway, the assumed gravity of the matter is not admitted here. The question appears now to be in a fair way of settlement. The British Government has distinctly and officially contested the right of that of Portugal to act as it has acted; and, further, it holds Portugal responsible for all damage done to the British interests involved, suggesting, at the same time, arbitration as the best means of arriving at an amicable settlement. The Portuguese Government insist upon its rights, and contends that it has acted strictly within them, and apparently has confidence in the strength of its case because it does not decline Lord Salisbury's proposal of arbitration in principle. Therefore, arbitration has been agreed upon. It is only strict justice to say that the Portuguese Government, even while warning the railway Company two months ago that it would not allow further prorogations of the time for the completion of the line, never showed hostility to the Company's alleged rights in the case of non-completion, and at once acceded to the idea of arbitration.

LORD SALISBURY'S OPINION.

In the House of Lords on Monday 1st inst., the Prime Minister, replying to Lord Rosebery, said: I will only say that, in order to provide against any accidents, we have sent three ships round to Delagoa Bay—not ships of the largest kind, but I think quite large enough to cope with any difficulty. With respect to negotiations with Portugal, I hope I shall not be undiplomatic when I say that the action of Portugal has been very high-handed, and, in my opinion, unjust. (Cheers.) But the action of Portugal has been, in the first place, directed against a Portuguese Company. That Portuguese Company employed an English Company to find the money, and make its railroad; and probably the result of the action of Portugal will be loss to the English capitalists. We have informed the Government of Portugal that we shall hold them responsible for all loss that British subjects may suffer in consequence of its action—(cheers)—and to that responsibility we shall surely keep them. (Cheers.)

THE LOSS OF H. M. S. SULTAN.

ON Wednesday, 3rd inst., was issued from the Admiralty the report of the Court of Inquiry into the loss of H. M. S. Sultan. It is signed by Admiral Commerell, Captain Domville, of H. M. S. Excellent, Captain Dale, of H. M. S. Asia, Captain Woodward, H. M. S. Duke of Wellington, and Captain Wilson, of H. M. S. Vernon. The report says that the ship stranded late in the afternoon, and the uncertainty with regard to the state of her bottom after her stranding, and the increasing quantity of water coming into the ship—without any knowledge whence it came—rendered it unadvisable, and even imprudent, to attempt to heave her off during the night. The Duke of Edinburgh exercised a wise discretion in not commencing operations until he was certain that the water could be kept under control and the safety of the ship thereby ensured. It does not appear then that sufficient attempts were made to tip the ship before attempting to tow her off on March 10, but the Court did not consider that their opinion in this matter, which was formed from the evidence only, was sufficient to outweigh that of officers who were present. The report then says:—"After a careful examination of all the witnesses and a discussion of many days, we desire to state that, in our opinion, the Commander-in-Chief and the officers and men acting under his orders, acted throughout to the best of their judgement, and according to the circumstances, which changed from hour to hour, and spared no pains of exertions in endeavouring to rescue the Sultan from her very dangerous position."

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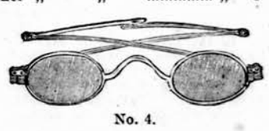

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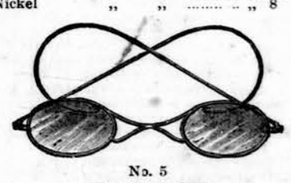

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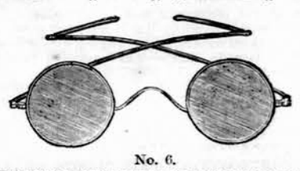

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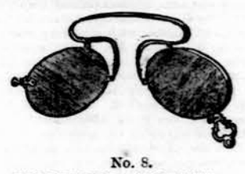

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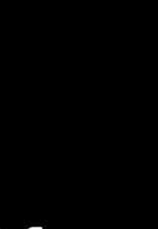

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